

# The Adams Sentinel.

A Family Journal—Devoted to Foreign and Domestic News, Politics, Literature, Agriculture, Education, Morality, Science and Art, Amusement, Advertising, &c. &c.

At \$2.00 per annum, in advance—  
Or \$2.50, if not paid within the year.

ROBERT G. HARPER, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

"RESIST WITH CARE THE SPIRIT OF INNOVATION UPON THE PRINCIPLES OF YOUR GOVERNMENT, HOWEVER SPECIOUS THE PRETEXT."—Washington.

Advertisements \$1 per square for 3 weeks;  
25 cents per square for each continuance.

VOL. LI.

GETTYSBURG, PA., MONDAY, NOVEMBER 11, 1850.

NO. 1.

## SHERIFF'S SALES.

In pursuance of a writ of Venditioni exponas, issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Adams county, and to me directed, will be exposed to Public Sale.

On Thursday the 16th of November next, at the Court-house in the borough of Gettysburg, at one o'clock in the afternoon, the following Real Estate, to wit:

**No. 1. A Tract of Land,** situate in the borough of Gettysburg, Adams county, adjoining lands of the Theological Seminary, Jas. A. Thompson, and others, containing 23 ACRES, more or less, on which is erected a two-story brick dwelling-house.

With a back building, and some Out-houses, with a well of water near the door, and an Orchard of Fruit Trees.

**No. 2. A Tract of Woodland,** containing 5 ACRES, more or less, situate in Mountjoy township, Adams county, adjoining lands of Wm. Conover, John Hone, James M. Allister and others. Seized and taken in execution as the estate of John Garret.

—ALSO—  
In pursuance of a writ of Fieri Facias, situate in Fairfield, Hamilton township, Adams county, fronting on the road leading from Gettysburg to Hagerstown, and running back to an alley, and adjoining lot of Mrs. Harper on the west, on which is erected a

**TWO-STORY HOUSE,** one end stone and the other end weatherboarded, a Log Stable, with a threshing floor attached to it, a frame shed and other Outbuildings, a well of water near the door, and a good quality of Apple & Peach Trees on the premises. Seized and taken in execution as the estate of Peter Wagner.

WILLIAM PICKER, Sheriff, Gettysburg, Pa.

Oct. 28, 1850. 18  
Ten per cent of the purchase money upon all sales by the sheriff, must be paid over immediately after the property is struck down, and on failure to comply therewith, the property will be again put up for sale.

**A DESIRABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE.**

WILL be offered at Public Sale, on the premises, On Tuesday the 12th of November next,

**Twenty Acres of Land,** situate in Cumberland township, Adams county, two miles from Gettysburg, on the Baltimore Turnpike, on which are erected a large story and a half weatherboarded

**LOG DWELLING-HOUSE,** and a BARN, first story stone, the other frame and log; a small Orchard; never-failing running water at the door. There are about three acres of Meadow. The whole is under good fence—the most of it stone. The land is of first rate quality, and in good order; and any person desirous of a tract of land of this size would do well to call and examine it.

Sale to commence at one o'clock of said day, when the terms will be made known by

GEORGE MUSSEY, 18  
Oct. 28.

**VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE.**

THE subscriber, intending to remove to the West, offers at Private Sale,

**A Valuable Farm,** containing 235 Acres,

situate in Carroll's Tract, Hamilton township, Adams county, adjoining lands of John Musselman, son, Andrew Marshall, John Rhea, James Blythe, Widow Hoke and others. About 150 Acres are cleared, and in a high state of cultivation—a good portion of it being lately tilled. The remainder is in first-rate TIMBER. The improvements are a

**LOG DWELLING-HOUSE,** large Log Barn, about 90 feet long, put in good order; a large new Wagon shed, and other Out-buildings of the best kind; an excellent Spring-house. Smoke house, &c. just new; a well of never-failing water at the door, and a stream of running water through the Farm, and near the Barn; an ORCHARD, &c. also a

**TRUNK-HOUSE,** There is a Limestone Quarry on the farm, within 150 yards of the Limestone.

The Tract can be divided, if desired by purchasers.

The whole is in good order, and will be sold on the most accommodating terms, as the subscriber is anxious to remove to the West.

Persons desirous of purchasing, would do well to call and look at this property, as they can scarcely find a better in the market.

JOHN HOKE, 18  
Aug. 5.

**FOR SALE OR RENT.**

**A FARM,** GRIST & SAW-MILL,

SITUATE in Meriden township, Adams county, on Conowing creek. Apply to the subscriber, residing on the premises.

JACOB MYERS, 18  
Sept. 9.

**TURNPIKE ELECTION.**

THE stockholders in the Gettysburg and Potomac Turnpike Company will take notice that an ELECTION will be held in Gettysburg, on Monday the 11th day of November next, for the purpose of choosing, by a majority of said stockholders, by ballot, to be delivered in person, or by proxy duly authorized, One President, Six Managers, and One Treasurer, and such other officers as shall be deemed necessary to conduct the business of said Company for the ensuing year.

J. B. McPHERSON, Secy, 18  
Oct. 14.

**EIGHT TEACHERS WANTED.**

THE School Directors of Cumberland township will meet at the house of Conrad Snyder, on Saturday the 18th of November next, at 1 o'clock, P. M., to employ the above number of Teachers, to take charge of the Public Schools of said township, for three months.

GEO. WATKINS, Secy, 18  
Oct. 28.

**GUN SHOES.**

A large lot first-rate Gun shoes just arrived. Call at KURTZ'S Cheap Corner.

**10,000 pounds of NAILS** just received and for sale at

JOHN FARNSTOCK'S, 18  
June 10.

## Choice Poetry.

### THE INDIAN SUMMER.

BY CLARA MORISON.

There's scarce a leaf on the forest trees,  
There's scarce a flower in bloom;  
But the days are soft and sunny,  
As the balmy days in June.

Ah, the Autumn is a glorious time,  
When the skies are clear and blue,  
When the rays of the wondrous sun  
Stream down with a golden hue.

But sorrowful, sorrowful, when the mist  
Enshrouds the upland vale,  
And the sad wind moans through the desolate trees,  
A sorrowful, desolate tale.

The bare leaves rustle and sigh 'neath our feet,  
And the dark clouds weel all the day;  
And at night the pale stars from the leaden skies  
Gleam out with a tremulous ray.

Ah, then it is that our thoughts are sad,  
We number the days that are gone,  
We weep for the friends that are with the dead,  
And we sigh for the hours flown.

For once there were stars on the earth so bright,  
We heeded not those above;  
And once there were flowers as sweet and pure  
As those which the wild bees love.

The stars grew pale, and vanished away,  
And early the fair flowers died;  
And our hearts were wrung with grief and gloom,  
As we missed them from our side.

Though now when the autumn skies are bright,  
And the autumn winds are soft,  
We recall those days with tearful smiles,  
For we know that they are lost.

But when the earth is gloomy and drear,  
And the heaven looks dark and cold,  
We only think of our own great loss,  
And we weep for the days of old.

## Miscellaneous.

### An Touching Narrative.

An eminent clergyman one evening became the subject of conversation, and a wonder was expressed that he had never married. "That wonder," said Miss P., "was once expressed to the reverend gentleman in my hearing, and he told me a story in answer, which I will tell you; and, perhaps, slight as it may seem, it is the history of other hearts as sensitive and delicate as his own. Soon after his ordination, he preached once on every Sabbath for a clergyman, in a small village, not twenty miles from London. Among his auditors, from Sunday to Sunday, he observed a young lady, who always occupied a certain seat, and whose close attention began insensibly to grow to him an object of thought and pleasure. She left the church as soon as service was over, and it so chanced that he went on for a year without knowing her name; but his sermon was never written without many a thought how she would approve it, nor preached with satisfaction unless he read approbation in her face. Gradually, he came to think of her at other times than when writing sermons, and to wish to see her on other days than Sundays; but the weeks slipped on; and though he fancied she grew paler and thinner, he never brought himself to the resolution either to ask her name or to seek to speak with her. By these silent steps, however, love had worked into his heart; and he made up his mind to seek her acquaintance and marry her, when one day he was sent to minister at a funeral. The face of the corpse was the same that had looked up to him Sunday after Sunday, till he had learned to make it a part of his religion and his life. He was unable to perform the service, and another clergyman present officiated; and after she was buried, her father took him aside, and begged his pardon for giving him pain, but he could not resist the impulse to tell him that his daughter had mentioned his name with her last breath, and he was afraid that a unrequited affection for him had hurried her to the grave. "Since that time," said the clergyman in question, "my heart has been dead within me, and I look forward only. I shall speak to her in heaven."

### Life Probationary.

The character in which we sink into the grave at death is the very character with which we shall reappear on the resurrection. The character which habit has fixed and strengthened through life, adheres, it would seem, to the disembodied spirit, through the mysterious interval which separates the day of our account, when it will again stand forth, the very image and substance of what it was, to the inspection of the Judge and the awards of the judgment seat. The moral lineaments which are graven on the tablet of the inner man, and which every day of an unconverted life makes deeper and more indelible than before, will retain the impress they have received, unaltered by the transition to the future state of our existence. There will be a dissolution, and then a reconstruction of the same dust into which it had mouldered; but neither a dissolution nor a renovation of the spirit, which is indestructible both in character and essence; it will continually retain its identity in that midway passage between this world and the next; so that at the time of quitting its earthly tenement, we may say—"That if unjust now, it will be unjust still; if filthy now, it will be filthy still; if righteous now, it will be righteous still; and if holy now, it will be holy still."—Dr. Chalmers.

True Philosophy—A country poet, after looking about over life, has come to the following rhyming conclusion:  
"Oh, I wouldn't live forever,  
I wouldn't if I could;  
But I needn't fret about it,  
For I couldn't if I would."

## Instances of Diligence in Reading the Holy Scriptures.

"Read and revere the sacred page; a page which not the whole creation could produce, which not the conflagration shall destroy."

Joseph testifies of his countrymen, that if asked concerning the laws of Moses, they could answer as readily as to their own names. The Bereans are commended for searching the Scriptures. Timothy knew the Scriptures from a child. Aquila and Priscilla were so well acquainted with them, that they were able to instruct the eloquent Apollos, and expound unto him the way to God more perfectly.

Erasmus speaking of Jerome, says, "Who ever learned by heart the whole Scriptures, or imbibed or meditated upon it as he did?" Tertullian, after his conversion, was engaged night and day in reading the Scriptures, and got much of them by heart.

The emperor Theodosius wrote out the whole new Testament with his own hand, and read some part of it every day. Theodosius the second, dedicated a great part of night to the study of the Scriptures. George, Prince of Transylvania, read over the Bible twenty times. Alphonsus, King of Arragon, read the Scriptures over, together with a large commentary, fourteen times.

The venerable Bede is said to have been a great reader of the Bible, and that with such affection he often wept over it.

Donatus wrote out the Scriptures twice, and learned most of them by heart. Zuinglius wrote out St. Paul's epistles, and committed them to memory.

Cromwell, Earl of Essex, in his journey to and from Rome, learned all the New Testament by heart. Bishop Ridley, thus attests his own practice, and the happy fruit of it: "The walls and trees of my orchard, could they speak, would bear witness, that there I learned by heart, almost all the Epistles; of which study, although in time a greater part was lost, yet the sweet savour thereof, I trust, I shall carry with me to heaven."

Dr. George used to read fifteen chapters of the Scriptures every day; five in the morning, five after dinner, and five before he went to bed. Mr. Jeremiah Whitaker, usually read all the Epistles in the Greek Testament twice every fortnight.

Joshua Barnes is said to have read a small pocket Bible, which he usually carried about him, a hundred and twenty times over. Mr. Roger Cotton read the whole Bible three times in a year. The celebrated Witsman was able to recite almost any passage of Scripture in its proper language, together with its context; and the criticisms of the best commentators.

The learned Father Paul, read over the Greek Testament with so much exactness, that having accustomed himself to mark every word, after he had fully weighed the import of it: he, by going often over it, and observing what he had passed by in a former reading, grew up to such ripeness, that every word in the New Testament was marked.

Sir Henry Wotton, after his customary public devotions, used to retire to his study, and there spend some hours in reading the Bible. The excellent Sir Harpoth, in like manner, amidst his other vocations, made the book of God so much his study, that it lay before him night and day. James Bonnell, Esq., made the Holy Scriptures his constant and daily study; he read them, he meditated on them, he prayed over them.

M. De Renty, a French non-man, used daily to read three chapters of the Bible, with his head uncovered, and on his bended knees.

Lady Frances Hobart, read the Psalms over twelve times every year; the New Testament three, and the other parts of the Old Testament once. Susannah, Countess of Suffolk, for the last seven years of her life, read the whole Bible over twice annually.

The celebrated John Locke, for fourteen or fifteen years, applied himself closely to the study of the Holy Scriptures, and employed the last period of his life scarcely in anything else. He was never weary of admiring the grand views of the sacred book, and the just relation to all its parts. He every day made discoveries in it, which gave him fresh cause of admiration. And so earnest was he for the comfort of his friends, and the diffusion of sacred knowledge among them, that even the day before he died, he particularly exhorted all around him to read the Holy Scriptures.

His well-known recommendation to a person who asked him which was the shortest and surest way for a man to attain the true knowledge of the Christian religion, in the full and just extent of it, was: "Let him study the Holy Scriptures, especially the New Testament; therein are contained the words of eternal life. It hath God for its author: Salvation for its end; and Truth, without any mixture of error, for its matter."

"The woes of human life are relative. The sailor springs from his warm couch to climb the icy totem at midnight, without a single murmur; while the rich merchant complains of the rattling cart which disturbs his evening's repose. In the time of peace, we announce the breakage of a bone as a 'melancholy event'; but in war, when we read of the slaughter of our neighbors and thousands of the enemy, we clap our hands, and shout 'glorious victory!'"

Habit.—Whatever we do, we do from habit. Once commenced doing good, and you will find, in a short time, it is as easy as lying.

You have no business to have any business with other people's business;—but mind your own business. That is business enough.

The population of Wayne-boro' is 1620—increased 211 since 1840.

## Getting Away from Politics.

We heard some time ago a story about a sedate, quiet, case-loving citizen, who was much tormented by the continual discussions and wranglings of village politicians, that he resolved to saddle his horse and proceed to some remote, quiet part of the country, where politics were never talked, nor newspapers read. After a long and weary ride of many days, and passing many settlements, the sedate old gentleman reached the very out-kirts of civilization, and halted his horse before a rude cabin, in the door of which sat an elderly man, clad in deer skins.

"Good day, my friend," said the traveller.

"The same to you," replied the owner of the cabin.

"My friend," continued the traveller, "have you any news?"

"No, sir."

"No late papers?"

"Can you tell me what has been done with the Compromise act?"

"Haven't the honor to know him."

"Have you heard whether the Galphin claim has been settled?"

"No, sir; I am a squatter—there are no claims here."

"Have you any information as to the probable admission of California?"

"Cally—what?"

"Never mind, sir. Perhaps, however, you can tell me what will be the probable course of Fillmore?"

"Who the d— is he?"

"That will do, my friend," replied the traveller, getting off his horse; "I desire to spend a month or so with you;" and accordingly he entered the settler's cabin, and took up his quarters with his agreeable companion, and is, no doubt, there now, far removed from the turmoil and excitement of politics.

## A Yankee Outwitted.

A Yankee and a Frenchman owned a pig in co-partnership. When killing time came, they wished to divide the meat. The Yankee was very anxious to divide so that he would get both hind quarters, and persuaded the Frenchman that the proper way to divide it was to cut it across the back. The Frenchman agreed to it on condition that the Yankee would turn his back and take choice of the pieces after it was cut in two. The Yankee turned his back and the Frenchman asked—

"Which piece will you have—ze piece wid ze tail to him, or ze piece vat ain't got no tail?"

"The piece with the tail," replied the Yankee.

"Den by gar, you can take him, and I take ze oder one," said the old Frenchman. Upon turning around the Yankee found that the Frenchman had cut off all the tail and stuck it into the pig's mouth.

In attempting to carve a fowl one day, a gentleman found considerable difficulty in separating its joints, and exclaimed against the man who sold him an old hen for a young chicken.

"My dear," said the enraged man's wife, "don't talk so much about the aged and respectable Mr. D.; he planted the first bill of corn that was planted in our town."

"I know that," said the husband, "and I believe this hen scratched it up!"

During the Jenny Lind excitement at Boston, the coachman who drove her from the steambath to the Revere House, thus ridiculed the insane admiration which his "fellow citizens" were exhibiting:—

"Mounting the steps of the hotel, he cried:—'Here's the hand that lifted Jenny Lind out of the coach. Gentlemen, you can any of you have the privilege of kissing it for five dollars—children half price!'"

Sinful Love.—A writer in one of the religious papers of Philadelphia, is striving to prove that falling in love is morally sinful. If he can make that position good, he will have no difficulty in establishing the fact of total depravity.

A country clergyman, being opposed to the use of the bass viol in the church service, was overruled by his congregation. The first Sunday it was brought into use he announced the psalm as follows: "To praise God, we will now fiddle and sing the 40th psalm, second part, short metre."

Hallo, Jim, I've got a conundrum for you.

"Well, let's have it; I'm good for it."

"Suppose my wife should fall overboard, what letter of the alphabet would express my wish in regard to her?"

"Why—A letter B. of course."

## Death.

It is a solemn thing to think of dying;—to bring the awful reality home to ourselves, and fix the eye steadily upon it. Visions of death, dim and distant, have often flitted before those eyes, may fall upon these lines; but did they ever come near, very near, and clothe themselves in something like the distinctness of reality? To feel the fangs of fatal disease fastened with a firm and relentless hold upon our vitals; to contemplate the grave as our speedy abode, and lie upon its verge without hope of rescue from its dark and dreary dominions; to say to corruption, Thou art my father; and the worm, Thou art my mother and my sister; these will try the heart as it has never been tried before. It is a trying thing to leave all below, and that forever; to part with the kindred that have grown up by our side;—who have met with us at the same table, and warmed at the same fire, who have endeared themselves to our hearts by a thousand proofs of true and tried affection. Dear reader, did you ever think of dying? Remember that death will come upon you and me. Not all the fortifications we can throw around the citadel of life, will arrest the entrance of the destroyer for a moment.—The cold hand, that has stopped the vital current so often, and peopled the grave with so many generations, will one day thrust its icy fingers into the very fontanelles of life within our bosoms, and be feeling after our very heart-strings. Perhaps you think that will be an hour of consternation and dismay. Such it would be without the presence of God. But grace can make our souls calm and even joyful in the immediate prospects of dissolution and the grave.—Memoirs of Hannah Hobbs.

## Golden Rules of Life.

All the air and the exercise in the universe, and the most generous and liberal table, but poorly suffice to maintain human stamina, if we neglect other co-operatives;—namely, the obedience to the laws of abstinence, and those of ordinary gratification. We rise with a headache, and we set about puzzling ourselves to know the cause. We then recollect that we had a hard day's fat, or that we feasted over-bounteously, or that we stayed up very late; at all events we incline to find out the fault, and then call ourselves fools for falling into it. Now, this is an occurrence happening almost every day; and these are the points that run away with the best portion of our life, before we find out what is good or evil. Let any single individual review his past life; how instantaneously the blush will cover his cheek, when he thinks of the egregious errors he has unknowingly committed—say unknowingly, because it never occurred to him that they were errors until the effects followed that betrayed the cause. All our sickness and ailments, and a brief life, mainly depend upon ourselves. There are thousands who practice errors day after day, and whose pervading thought is, that everything which is agreeable and pleasing cannot be hurtful. The slothful man loves his bed; the toper his drink, because it throws him into an exhilarating and exquisite mood; the gourmand makes his stomach his god; and the sensualist thinks his delight imperishable. So we go on, and at last we stumble and break down. We then begin to reflect, and the truth stares us in the face how much we are to blame.

## How to get to Sleep.—How to get to sleep, is to many persons, a matter of high importance. Nervous persons who are troubled with wakefulness and excitability, usually have a strong tendency of blood to the brain, with cold extremities. The pressure of blood on the brain keeps it in a stimulated or wakeful state, and the pulsations in the head are often painful. Let such rise and chafe the body and extremities with a crash towel, or rub smartly with the hands to promote circulation, and withdraw the excessive amount of blood from the brain, and they will fall fast asleep in a few moments. A cold bath, or sponge bath, a rubbing, or a good run, or a rapid walk in the open air, or going up and down stairs a few times before retiring, will aid in equalizing circulation and promoting sleep. These rules, simple and easy of application in castle or cabin, may minister to the comfort of thousands who would freely expend money for an anodyne to promote "nature's sweet restorer, balm sleep."

## Ballooning Extraordinary.

Each succeeding steamer brings accounts of the gallantry feats of an aeronaut who makes weekly ascents from the Hippodrome, in Paris. This adventurer has made ascents seated upon a pony, a donkey, and an ostrich, and his wife has also made an ascent on a pony. At the last ascent of M. Pottain, of which we have an account, his balloon carried, besides the aeronaut, three young women, who were suspended from the car. They had wings affixed to their children, and appeared as if flying in the air. Their ascent was hailed with shouts by the immense concourse of people assembled, but a feeling of terror seemed to pre-empt the scene, the women suspended in mid-air, without any thing apparent to support them. After being about an hour in the air, they alighted in safety on a plain near Villjail.

Many persons quote the expression:—In the midst of life we are in death." and the impression that it is a Bible phrase. The celebrated Robert Hall once said so. Such, however, is not the case. It is not in the Episcopal Book of Common Prayer.

Col. George W. Kinzer, late of Harrisburg, has been appointed by the President an Inspector of Customs at San Francisco, California.

## Great Spring at Bellefonte, Pa.

Within the borough of Bellefonte, there is a natural curiosity, which has often interested strangers, and claimed their admiration. It is a spring bursting from the base of a high hill bordering on the suburbs, and which in its course, achieves all the purposes of steam, or Professor Page's electrical power. It is enclosed at its surface by a circular wall, probably one hundred and fifty feet in circumference, in which basin a volume collects ten or twelve feet deep, and so transparent that the minutest pebble is clearly perceptible at the bottom. This body is made to turn a wheel, by the power of which, a portion of the surplus water is forced through iron pipes up an almost perpendicular hill, (a spur of the same whence it flows) three hundred feet high, where it is received into a reservoir; and being higher than the town, is distributed without other agency to every street in the borough. Such water, too, never flowed elsewhere, than through the granite mountains of this region.—It is equal, if it does not exceed, the limpid stream of the fabled Helicon. But the volume of water is not exhausted here. After supplying 24,000 gallons daily to the borough, and 30,000 (54,000 gallons in all) supposed to be wasted before it escapes from the basin, it meanders in a stream for half a mile, when it is checked by a dam, and made to turn a saw-mill and a grist mill; then uniting with the diminutive Spring Creek, flows on to Millisburg, a distance of two miles; and in its course supplying the power of one or two forges, and an equal number of rolling-mills, which together would require, for the same purpose, steam equivalent to fifty horse-power. A more remarkable and valuable curiosity, does not exist in the United States.

## SHRINKAGE OF CORN.

Eds. Cultivator.—Knowing that a great difference of opinion exists among farmers as to the loss of corn by shrinkage or drying, from the time it is cribbed in the fall, till spring—say the latter part of March, I determined to satisfy myself on this point—at least so far as a single experiment could determine.

On the 23d of November last, the day on which we finished husking, I measured two bushels of ears in a standard bushel, as accurately as I could. I then weighed each bushel, found the weights 43 lbs. respectively. The number of ears, 58 in one and 50 in the other. I had one barrel shelled, and got 324 lbs. by weight, and half a bushel and half a peck by measure, and 10 lbs. of cobs. The corn was spread in a dry airy place, where it remained till a few days since, when it had lost just half a peck, or 50 per cent. by measure, and a fraction over 3 lbs. or 10 per cent. in weight.

This shows a difference of 10 per cent., between the loss by weight.—How is this difference to be accounted for? It is owing to the minute division of the water in the corn, that while we find a loss in weight that should occupy a space less than three pints, there is an actual loss of eight pints in bulk. The cobs of this parcel were accidentally destroyed: so that I was prevented from ascertaining the loss of the cob.

The other bushel of ears was kept in a dry, airy place, and shelled a few days ago, and gave just half a bushel of corn, weighing 301 lbs.

These are facts, as gathered from my small experiment. The corn was a variety of the white, between the Gourd seed and Flint—a mixed variety having from ten to twenty-six rows. The corn was in good condition for husking at the time we finished husking.—Albany Cult.

## Recovery of Calhoun's Statue.

NEW YORK, Nov. 1.—Captain Johnson of the Yacht Twilight, has succeeded in recovering the Statue of the Hon. John C. Calhoun, which it will be remembered, was lost some months ago from a vessel that was wrecked off Fire Island.

The Statue has been but slightly injured. part of the right arm, mostly, however, covered by drapery, has been broken.

A Mile a Minute.—The Utica Gazette says that the express train on the Utica and Syracuse Railroad, with the engine "Lightning" for its motive power, recently made 131 miles in 14 minutes, and that one day last week, the same train came through from Syracuse to Utica, 30 miles, including three stops, in 1 hour and 30 minutes.

Starved to Death.—The Cleveland Plaindealer says a young German girl, a Catholic, becoming insane on the subject of religion, took to fasting and prayer some weeks ago, and has finally starved to death.

Decision Against Mayor Barker.—At Pittsburgh, on Friday last, the Supreme Court gave a unanimous judgment against the legality of certain acts of the Mayor, in appointing a night-watch contrary to the ordinance of 1836, which could be the appointment of these officers to the Mayor and a Committee of the City Council.

Mr. Barker, denying to the Councils any right of participation, had appointed a set of watchmen to supersede the regularly appointed ones, and the new set having been instructed to arrest the others, several breaches of the peace had occurred between the respective parties. The Court was very properly of opinion that it is the Mayor's duty to obey the laws and ordinances of the City council, and not set himself and his power in rebellion against them.

The Discoverer has recently been made that the State of Arkansas abounds in valuable minerals. A number of silver, lead, gold and marble mines have been examined. Some of them are already worked, and arrangements are making to prosecute mining operations to a considerable extent.

## THE GREAT UNION MEETING.

### AT NEW YORK.

All the New York papers concur in stating that the "Union Meeting" which took place in that city on Wednesday night week, was one of the largest and most respectable ever held there. The immense area of Castle Garden, with two spacious galleries, was at an early hour densely packed with human beings, leaving on the outside an assemblage of many additional thousands, who had timely arrangements been made, might have organized another meeting on the Battery exceeding in numbers the dense mass that was gathered within.

The proceedings were marked by an entire unanimity of sentiment, and of unbounded enthusiasm in favor of sustaining the PEACE MEASURES of Congress. Every expression in favor of the Union, and every thrust at mischievous agitators, was enthusiastically cheered. The speaking is represented to have been unusually eloquent and effective. The resolutions were adopted by acclamation, without a dissenting voice.—The appointment of a Union Safety Committee, composed of an equal number of Whigs and Democrats, was hailed with vehement cheering.

Banners and mottoes were placed at different parts of the building, many of which attracted particular attention and elicited much applause. Over the entrance of the door was the memorable motto of Gen. Jackson, "The Union! it must and shall be preserved







that Congress, in passing a law which should be efficient for carrying out the stipulations of the constitution, acted in full accordance with the letter and spirit of that instrument, and that it will sustain this law, and the execution of the same, by all lawful means.

8. *Resolved*, That in the opinion of this meeting, a further extension of the slavery question to Congress would be fraught with incalculable danger to our Union, and that we will support no candidate at the ensuing, or any other election, for State officers, or for members of Congress, or of the Legislature, who is known or believed to be hostile to the peace measure recently adopted by Congress, or any of them, or in favor of re-opening the questions involved in them for renewed agitation.

9. *Resolved*, That we regard our obligations to the Constitution and the Union as superior to any of the political parties, and that we will, on all future occasions, vote for those candidates, and in those ways, which we deem best calculated to uphold the Constitution and to perpetuate our glorious Union.

LETTER FROM MR. WEBSTER.

FRIDAY, N. H., Oct. 28th, 1850.

Gentlemen: Nothing in the world but regret for the state of my health prevents me from accepting at once your invitation, and sending you my presence at the "Union Meeting," at Castle Garden on Wednesday evening next. I rejoice to know that such a meeting is called; I rejoice to know that it will be attended by thousands of patriots, men, lovers of their country, party men, and those who are not party men, and who will not suffer either party clamor or party discipline to divide within them all the feelings of love and attachment to the Constitution of their country. The voice of such a meeting will be heard and respected; it will rebuke dissensions in the laws, actual or threatened; it will tend to check the progress of mad fanaticism; it will call men who are honest, but who have been strangely misled, back to their duty; and it will give confidence and courage to the faithful friends of Union throughout the land.

When the commercial interests of the great metropolis of the country speak, with united hearts and voices, expressing its conviction of the presence of the great danger, and its determined purpose to meet that danger, to combat with it, and overcome it, the example is likely to rouse good men every where; and when the country shall be roused, the country will be safe.

I concur, gentlemen, in all the political principles contained in the resolutions, a copy of which has been sent to me; and I stand pledged to support those principles, publicly and privately, now and always, to the full extent of my influence, and by the exertion of every faculty which I possess. The eminent men whom you mention, and with whose names you have done me the honor to associate mine, are well worthy of the praise which you bestow on them. I shall never forget, and I trust the country will never forget, the patriotism, the manliness, the courage manifested by them in an hour of difficulty and peril.

The peace measure of the last session, the Texas boundary act, the act for establishing the two territorial governments of New Mexico and Utah, the act for the abolition of the slave trade in the District of Columbia, and the fugitive slave law. This last measure, gentlemen, is not such a measure as I had prepared before the Senate, and which of course I should have supported if I had received the sanction of the two Houses of Congress and of the President of the United States. It is the law of the land, and as such it is to be respected and obeyed by all good citizens.

I have heard no man whose opinion is worth regarding deny its constitutionality, and those who counsel violent resistance to it, counsel that which, if it takes place, is sure to lead to bloodshed and to the commission of capital offences. It remains to be seen how far the deluded and deluders will go in this career of faction, folly and crime.

There were honest and well meaning members of Congress who did not see their way clear to support these great and leading measures of the last session. You are quite right in saying that the motives of these gentlemen ought not to be impeached. But the measures have been adopted; they have become laws, constitutionally and legally binding upon us all, and no man is at liberty to oppose them.

No man is at liberty to set up, or affect to set up, his own conscience as above the law, in a matter which respects the rights of others, and the obligation, civil, social, and political, due to others from him. Such a pretence saps the foundation of all government, and all are bound to yield obedience to the laws, wise and well-disposed citizens will forbear from renewing past agitation, and kindling the flames of useless and dangerous controversy.

If we would continue one people, we must acquiesce in the will of the majority, constitutionally expressed, and he who does not mean to do that means to disturb the public peace, and do what he can to overturn the Government.

Gentlemen, I am led to an especial and emphatic manner, by every dictate of my understanding, and I embrace it with full purpose of heart and mind. Its sentiment is my sentiment. With you, I declare that I range myself under the banner of that party whose principles and practice are most calculated to uphold the Constitution and to perpetuate our glorious Union.

Gentlemen, I am here to recruit my health, effected as it has been by the means of excessive labor and indelible anxiety. The air of those my native hills renews my strength and my spirits. I feel its invigorating influences while I am writing these few lines, and I shall return shortly to my post to discharge its duties as well as I can, and involved, in all events, that so far as depends upon me, our Union shall pass this fiery trial without the smell of smoke upon its garments.

I am, gentlemen, with very sincere regards,  
Your obliged fellow citizen and obedient servant,  
DANIEL WEBSTER.

PHILADELPHIA AND PITTSBURG.—It is estimated from what is already known, that Philadelphia will show a population of 400,000, against 250,000 in 1840; and Pittsburg shows 250,000 against 100,000 in 1840. This will do for Webster and Douglas. The whole population of the State is estimated at 2,500,000; and that of Ohio at 1,500,000.

#### Amin Bey—Daniel Webster.

The citizens of Boston have manifested their characteristic hospitality and public spirit in the elegant entertainment which they gave on Monday to AMIN BEY, the Turkish Envoy to the United States. We learn from the Courier that Thomas B. Carr, the President, and Benjamin Seaver are Vice-Presidents. "On the night of the President's arrival," says the interpreter, J. B. Brown, and Mr. Gales, of the National Intelligencer, "on the left, Secretary Webster, Senator Winthrop, and Commodore Downs. On Mr. Seaver's right were seated Edward Everett, William Appleton, and Mr. Price, and on his left, Samuel A. Elliot, William Sturgis, Fletcher Webster, and Rev. Robert S. Chew, of Washington."

The address of welcome made by Mr. Carr to AMIN BEY, concluded in the following terms:

You have already been received with distinction by the President of these United States; the constituted authorities of the National Government have made you the Nation's guest, you have been introduced upon the floor of our National Congress; the authorities of our city have made you welcome; and now, sir, the gentlemen present unite in offering you their individual hospitality. Gentlemen, I propose to you—

Long life, health and happiness to the Sultan.

The reply of AMIN BEY was as follows:

At no moment, since my arrival in this new world, have I felt so much satisfaction and pride, as at the present. I believe it is generally known that the mission with which I have been honored by my government, is simple and purely one of friendship and inquiry, after information useful to my countryman at home. Politics have no part in it. For many years past, a perfect good will, and the kindest feelings, have existed between my government and that of the United States. Between the people of the United States and the people of the Ottoman Empire, there has been a friendly and intimate relationship, which has been the cause of mutual satisfaction and mutual advantage.

Washington from Constantinople, there has been a friendly and intimate relationship, which has been the cause of mutual satisfaction and mutual advantage. The people of these two countries may now readily find in each other, with increased facilities, by means of steam, which I believe, I may call, earnestly and for the best of reasons, "The American Element," and thus may cultivate with each other new and more intimate relations. My own government has strongly in favor the extension of these relations of commerce with the United States. It sees in them the only true basis of amity between the two nations; for without them, and those of mutual usefulness generally, there would not exist between different nations and people other feelings than those of selfishness and mutual jealousy. Commerce renders all governments respected by the strength which it gives to them, and adds happiness and comfort to the nation engaged in it.

I feel deeply gratified for the kind mention which I have just heard of my much honored sovereign; and it will be equally agreeable to him, I am sure, to learn that his name possesses the respect, and his character and conduct the good opinion of the citizens of Boston. Their relations with his dominions are more extensive and valuable than those of any other part of the United States. I have learned from them, since my arrival here, a great lesson in private industry and enterprise, and in the promotion of that intelligence and education which constitute the chief source of their wonderful prosperity.

Among the many very interesting spectacles which it has been my happiness to witness since my visit to the New World, there is none which will more deeply merit the attention of my sovereign and his government, than that of a great deliberative body, chosen by the whole people of the United States to represent them in Congress, and there make laws for the government of the greater portion of an entire continent. I have observed that their labors for the welfare of their country are not limited to the day, but that even the night is made subservient to the interests of those whom they represent. The honor—the very distinguished honor—which that body conferred upon me, or rather upon the sovereign whose humble servant I am, by constituting me the guest of the nation, was as august as it is flattering to my own government. It is a strong evidence of the friendship of the whole American people for my honored sovereign. It is an attention responding in the most favorable language, to the mission of pure friendship and inquiry on which I have been sent. The kindness which I have also received from the Chief Magistrate of this great and prosperous country, has made an impression on my mind of profound respect and admiration for him, which, I fear, I can convey but inadequately to my own sovereign. In the name of the Sultan, whom you have this evening been pleased to honor—of his government, and, on my own humble part, I beg leave to join you all in the best wishes for the health and happiness of the excellent President of the United States.

The Hon. Mr. Webster, Secretary of State, made a brief but happy reply to the toast offered by Mr. Sturgis—"the health of the powerful and fearless Defender of the Constitution. The whole people enjoy the results of his public services."

Mr. Webster began by saying, "I am a Union man; an out and out Union man; but it would be bad taste in me, on an occasion like this, when there are so many ties of interest, to speak of political matters only." He then alluded to the mission of the distinguished Turk, and said, "He comes among us as the guest of the United States; not as the guest of a faction, but the United States, as the guest of a disinterested and broken country, but as the guest of the United States of America—States spreading over a vast territory, of various products and climates, and of interests and institutions; yet, thank God, they are all United States—It is in the capacity of united citizens of United States that we are now assembled to welcome to our festive a distinguished man from a distinguished country, and it is only in the capacity of united Americans that we can appear respectable. Others may speculate, theorize, and contrive; if they please, in arguing to the contrary; and Mr. Webster, should say it is only as a united people we can ever be prosperous, as a united people we can ever be respectable." He then alluded to the mission of the distinguished Turk, and said, "He comes among us as the guest of the United States; not as the guest of a faction, but the United States, as the guest of a disinterested and broken country, but as the guest of the United States of America—States spreading over a vast territory, of various products and climates, and of interests and institutions; yet, thank God, they are all United States—It is in the capacity of united citizens of United States that we are now assembled to welcome to our festive a distinguished man from a distinguished country, and it is only in the capacity of united Americans that we can appear respectable. Others may speculate, theorize, and contrive; if they please, in arguing to the contrary; and Mr. Webster, should say it is only as a united people we can ever be prosperous, as a united people we can ever be respectable."

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He professed to know something of the sentiment of the people of this vast and beautiful country, and he did not hesitate to declare it a sentiment in favor of harmony. "An institution, not of our creating, must not disturb the harmony of these happy States. Crazy and mischievous men may attempt it; but they will soon find their efforts restrained. The people of this country are the people of one country," said Mr. Webster, and they are anxious to preserve the Union, "however bounded, and washed by whatever waters." Local strifes are temporary; the Union is perpetual. "I speak with emphasis," said he, "because I wish to give utterance to a heart that knows no secret on the question of the harmony of the great family of States. I was born to the Union, and I shall stand by it." The slavery question, New England can only interfere with as a mediator. "She has no more to do with it than she has to do with the municipal government of a city in the island of Cuba. But whatever course others might pursue, Mr. Webster declared that all his efforts should hereafter—as in former days—be in favor of the Union. At the conclusion of the speech, the whole company rose and gave three cheers for the Secretary of State, and three for the Union.

Another Congressman Dead.  
Gen. JOHN H. HARMANSON, one of the Representatives in Congress from the State of Louisiana, died a few days ago in New Orleans, whither he had gone from his residence in the Baton Rouge district, to place himself under the care of physicians.

The rich Bostonians are certainly very liberal men. Every short time we hear of large contributions by them to benevolent purposes. The other day, the Hon. Wm. Appleton gave \$20,000 to the Melan Asylum of that city.

Fatal Railroad Accident.—On Wednesday week an accident occurred on the Valley Railroad, near Chambersburg, Pa., by which one man, James O'Brien, lost his life, and another, John Riney, was so badly injured as to render the amputation of his arm necessary. They were both foreigners, and but a short time in the country.

A colored man, named Jacob Hill, died in Fairview township, York county, on Thursday week, in the 11th year of his age! He was born in 1740, thirty-five years before the Declaration of American Independence, and lived, says the York Gazette, through a period which witnessed the conversion of a howling wilderness into one of earth's mightiest nations, and altogether the most eventful 110 years of the world's history.

The two brothers Almoniquen, who have been in St. Louis prison for some time for murder, have sailed for France—the one, who committed the deed, having been pardoned by the Governor on the ground of insanity—the other having been found not to have participated.

The Governor of Maryland has, set apart Thursday the 28th inst. as a day of Thanksgiving in the State of Maryland.

MR. SAMUEL S. HALLEMAN, of Columbia, has, by an unanimous vote of the Trustees of the University of Pennsylvania, been elected Professor of Natural History in that Institution.

An old negro died near New Orleans a week or two since. She was a native of Africa; and from records in the possession of her late master, Alex. Grant, Esq., she is supposed to have been an hundred and thirty years old. She leaves a husband only a little over eighty years of age.

One good thing, however, has been the result. Our neighbors conclude with remarking that, not wishing to be misunderstood, they define their POSITION as follows: "The Constitution of the United States gives to the Slaveholder the right to reclaim his runaway Slave. We have no disposition to deprive him of this right so long as it is guaranteed to him by the Constitution. With a respected contemporary we go for the Constitution, but we hold that in legislating upon its provisions, due regard must be paid to the rights of the citizen; that wherever it is open to construction, that construction should be given to it which is most favorable to man and his personal liberty, and not to mere property and personal slavery. While the constitution guarantees to the Slave owner the right to reclaim his runaway slave, it in no case provides that this right shall be enforced without proper evidence of his claim, and all we ask is that when a Slaveholder comes into Pennsylvania and seizes upon one of our people, on the allegation that he or she is a fugitive slave, that he make good his title with proper evidence. Is there anything unreasonable in this?"

There is nothing "unreasonable" at all in this, neighbors of the North. Here's our hand in cordial agreement with your sentiments—we approve of them entirely—and are pleased to find that we agree so well. We both bow to the "supremacy of the Constitution and laws"; and as there is nothing more to talk about, we drop the subject.

Horrible.  
Early on Thursday morning last, the dead body of a new-born infant was found near the house of Mr. Fintrock, of this place. It was evidently the intention of the person who deposited it there, to have it devoured by the animals; but in the darkness the wretch missed the pen! It is horrible to conceive of such depravity; and we could not suppose that the perpetrator of so execrable a crime existed in our midst. A coroner's inquest was held; but nothing has as yet transpired to fix the crime on any individual. An examination was had, and it was found to have been alive when born. A reward ought at once to be offered by the proper authorities. It is too horrible to be suffered to rest without every means being used to discover the unnatural parent.

Look out.  
Two men were arrested at Carlisle on Tuesday, for passing counterfeit \$5 notes on the Mechanics and Manufacturers' Bank of Pittsburg. They had passed some \$25,000 in five detection. The most prominent features of detection in the counterfeit is the Cashier's signature, which is first engraved and then traced with a pen. The head of Franklin is also very charac-

Maryland Reform Convention.  
The Convention to amend the Constitution of Maryland, assembled at Annapolis on Monday last. At the last accounts, they had not been able to elect a presiding officer—neither party having a majority of the whole. There are nine Independents, as they term themselves, who hold out. The vote, as has been Gen. Chapman (whig 47), Col. Howard (dem. 41), Mr. Johnson (dem. 37). The Independents claim to have the President from their ranks, for as they are, and thus do they prevent an election.

Conflicting Laws.—A California Doctor lately caught a duol, and shot his antagonist in the thigh, fracturing the bone. He then proceeded to rescribe his wounded opponent the necessary surgical aid.

THE ADAMS SENTINEL.  
GETTING ON:  
Monday, November 11th, 1850.

Guilty into Practice.—A California Doctor lately caught a duol, and shot his antagonist in the thigh, fracturing the bone. He then proceeded to rescribe his wounded opponent the necessary surgical aid.

THE LATE ELECTIONS.  
NEW YORK.  
At the election held in the State of New York last week, this now conceded by the returns, Washington Hunt, whig, was elected Governor by about 1000 majority over Horatio Seymour (dem.).

The Congressional delegation stands 17 whigs, 16 democrats, and 1 free voter. Last Congress, owing to his division between the Old Hunkers and the Barn-burners, the Whigs had nearly the whole delegation.

This year, however, they united—and the consequence has been a great loss of Congressmen to the Whigs. Besides, there has been some dissension among the whigs on the slavery question, which threw many votes from their regular candidates for Governor and Congress.

The Legislature, however, is decidedly whig, by a majority of 26 on joint ballot. In the Senate, and 23 in the House. This secures the election of a Whig U. States Senator in the place of Mr. Dickinson (dem.). In the city of New York the Whigs have been eminently successful. They have elected a Whig Mayor, District Attorney, and City Judge; a Whig Governor for the Alabamashire; three of the four Congressmen; three of the six Members of the Legislature; two Aldermen, the only members of that board chosen this year; and twelve of the unexpired Assistant Aldermen. The majority for Mayor is unusually large, being 4337.

NEW JERSEY.  
George F. Fort (dem.) is elected Governor by a majority of 4,800. The democrats have elected 4 of the 6 Congressmen—just reversing the matter from the last Congress. The State Senate stands 9 whigs and 12 democrats; the Assembly 25 whigs and 35 democrats—giving 13 democratic majority on joint ballot. This secures a democratic U. States Senator in the place of Hon. Wm. L. Dayton, whig. The loss of the State to the whigs is attributed to an independent Temperance ticket which was run, and drew off Whigs enough to cause the unfortunate result.

WISCONSIN.  
Charles Durkee and James D. Duty, (free soil), and B. C. Eastman (dem.) are elected to Congress. The Legislature is strongly democratic as usual, though reduced from last year.

Terrible Explosion and Loss of Life!  
The steamboat Telegraph, on her passage from Philadelphia to Baltimore, burst her boiler off New Castle, Del. on Thursday evening last, about 7 o'clock. The scene that ensued upon the explosion was most awful. The noise resembled that of a field piece, and instantly the steam enveloped the whole part of the boat. Fifteen persons were killed, five badly wounded, besides some ten or more slightly wounded. There was but one cabin passenger killed, a Mr. Stevens of Baltimore. Among the killed were the chief and assistant engineers. The Captain was severely hurt. One woman, named Alice Green, lost her four children, two boys and two girls, by the explosion, and she is lying in a hopeless condition. The engineer has in his possession the skin strips, and gloves from eight different boats, with portions of the boiler attached. They were found scattered about the deck.

A Caution.  
Mr. H. H. Harne, of Hagerstown, accidentally shot two of his sons the other day whilst out gunning, part of the charge (small shot) entering their arms and breasts in different places, but without doing any serious injury to either of them.

Mr. J. D. Paxton and his wife, of Williamsport, Md. were poisoned last week from eating apple-butter, which contained lead extracted from badly glazed crocks, or the vermin from the kettle in which it was boiled. Mr. Paxton made a narrow escape from death; but his wife is not expected to recover.

She was full to the depth of several inches at Cauderland, Md. on Friday, and the weather cleared up cold.

The Boston Slavery Agitation.—The Washington Republic says the citizens of Boston can preserve their own peace and order and will preserve them at all hazards to the last extremity, but if, unfortunately, an emergency should occur in which the aid of the President may be required, it would be given without hesitation, to the full extent of the constitutional power.

The venerable and learned Judge Crane, of Ohio, in a letter to a public meeting at Dayton, in that State, over which he had been invited to preside, maintains the constitutional and binding character of the Fugitive Slave Law, by arguments which defy refutation.

The Commonwealth and against dissension is actively progressing in Georgia, Alabama, and Mississippi, but the odds seem to be strongly against the nullifiers. In Georgia, much excitement is manifested, and meetings in favor of the Union are numerous and enthusiastic.

The steamer Georgia, from Chagres, with dates to the 26th ult., arrived at New York on Thursday, with 200 passengers and \$800,000 worth of gold dust.

The steamer Cherokee arrived at New York from Chagres on Friday, with \$1,400,000 worth of gold dust.

The whigs of Michigan, at their recent State convention, adopted resolutions in favor of General Winfield Scott for President.

The Government of the West's Synagogue will be administered in the American Methodist Church, by Rev. Mr. Chase, on next Sabbath, preaching on Friday next, at 11.

California.—EDWIN BELL, Esq., formerly editor of the Hagerstown Torch Light, writing from San Francisco to a friend in Virginia, says:

"I regret (should this ever reach you) that I cannot give you more encouragement than I shall be expected to give. Sincerely and frankly, I cannot advise you to come here. You may succeed, or you may fail, the failures being ten to one in proportion to the successes. The great mass would be glad to go home, if they had money enough to carry them back. I know you well, and I have a distinct knowledge of things here, and if you want my advice, will tell you to stay where you are, and be content with your lot."

The Christian Register, published at Boston, says:

"It is the duty of the Christian citizen to refrain from forcible and riotous resistance to existing laws. This is his duty as a member of the State, which is an institution, not of man, but of God—in which order is an essential good, in which the powers that be have a right to bear sway, and in which lawless violence even in a good cause must operate to do the evil it can avert or remedy. It is his duty to the very cause he has at heart, which can gain ultimate ascendancy only through the force of law, but which law adherents and makes enemies among the friends of good order, whenever it is urged illegally."

Culture People in Indiana.—In the Indiana Constitutional Convention the committee have reported an article prohibiting the immigration of negroes into the State, and also their right to hold real estate. The convention also voted, by 15 majority, to prohibit negro testimony against white persons, and refused to extend them the right of suffrage by a vote of 124 to 1.

Distinguished Graduates.—The triennial catalogue of Yale College, recently published, shows among the graduates of that institution, 4 Judges of the U. S. Supreme Court, 80 Judges of the Supreme Courts of different States, 2 Secretaries of State, 2 of War, 1 of the Treasury, 1 of the Navy, 1 Postmaster General, 30 United States Senators, 431 Members of House of Representatives, 22 Governors, 12 Lieut. Governors, 8 Secretaries of different States, 4 Ministers and Plenipotentiaries, 3 Chancellors of New York, 4 Bishops, 13 Presidents of Medical Societies, 36 Presidents of Colleges, 105 Professors. Besides these, there are other graduates who have filled distinguished positions, whose titles are not inserted in the catalogue, as Prof. Tully, Ashbel Smith, of Texas, Dr. S. F. Jarvis, &c.—New-Haven Press.

Gov. Dorr.—The bill to restore Thos. W. Dorr to his rights was defeated in the Rhode Island Senate at Greenwich, on Friday, years 74, says 17. This is two votes better than last year.

Baltimore, Nov. 3.  
Our city of Baltimore was the scene of another disgraceful riot last night. The members of the New Market Fire Company gave a ball in Fugate Hall, Lombard street. While the gentlemen were conveying some of the ladies to the place of amusement, they were assailed with bricks and other missiles by a party in opposition to them. This aggression was resisted. A number of the New Market members rallied, and fired muskets into their assailants. One man, named John Michael, was shot dead on the spot; another, named Stephen Norton, was shot through the arm; and a third, named John Christopher, received a ball through his leg. Several others were wounded.

Baltimore, Nov. 3.  
The following are the correct particulars of one of the most distressing deaths which has lately occurred in this city, ushering into a premature grave a young lady of amiable character, and of great promise. It appears that Miss Mary Jane Pink, aged twenty years, and eldest daughter of Mr. Thomas Pink, residing at the head of Exeter street, between Fayette and Law streets, for several days complained of sudden indisposition, owing to severe pains in her side and general debility, and, retiring to her chamber, applied to a doctor, who, among other expedients, to alleviate her condition. About seven o'clock on Tuesday morning, one of the bricks which was excessively heated, was applied to her abdomen, having first been enveloped in flannel. Her physical condition, much exhausted, she soon relapsed in slumber, during which her father entered her room, where all seemed quiet. Shortly after, however, distressing cries were heard in her apartment, where Mr. Pink hastily ascending, discovered his daughter well-nigh crushed and in flames. It appears that the brick had ignited the applique, which had fallen into flames, when the unfortunate lady threw off the bed covering. She was seized by her agonized parent, who endeavored to pull the burning clothes from her person, but his efforts only served to increase the flames. Observing the impossibility of smothering these destructive elements by such means, the daughter rushed to the hydrant in the yard, and threw her head and hair by which she was fastened, and was extinguished, but not until she was most horribly burned. Drs. Merryman, Cole and Aitken, of Gay street, were soon in attendance, but their professional skill was rendered unavailing by the extent of dreadful injuries. Her sufferings continued for nearly eight hours, when they ceased, and yesterday morning, at four o'clock, she breathed her last. Mr. Pink, in endeavoring to extinguish the flames, burnt his hands very badly indeed, and is now under professional treatment. The distress of the family and relatives, consequent upon this dreadful occurrence, is indescribable. They are suffering intensely from such a deep affliction.

There is a man named Martin, at present carrying the mail from this place to St. Joseph's, on the Mississippi, who has been carrying the mail on horseback from Monroe to Mandan for the last five years, and during that time has never missed a trip, and, what is more extraordinary, he has done the same horse all the time. The distance from this to Mandan and back is five hundred and sixty miles, and in the five years (according to our calculation) the horse and rider have travelled forty-one thousand and five hundred miles. The same horse is still used in transporting the mail between this place and St. Joseph's, and is now in excellent condition. We have no doubt that Congress will grant the old horse a pension for his long and faithful service to the Government.—Cherokee (Ind.) Gazette.

The steamer Georgia, from Chagres, with dates to the 26th ult., arrived at New York on Thursday, with 200 passengers and \$800,000 worth of gold dust.

The steamer Cherokee arrived at New York from Chagres on Friday, with \$1,400,000 worth of gold dust.

The whigs of Michigan, at their recent State convention, adopted resolutions in favor of General Winfield Scott for President.

The Government of the West's Synagogue will be administered in the American Methodist Church, by Rev. Mr. Chase, on next Sabbath, preaching on Friday next, at 11.

California.—EDWIN BELL, Esq., formerly editor of the Hagerstown Torch Light, writing from San Francisco to a friend in Virginia, says:

"I regret (should this ever reach you) that I cannot give you more encouragement than I shall be expected to give. Sincerely and frankly, I cannot advise you to come here. You may succeed, or you may fail, the failures being ten to one in proportion to the successes. The great mass would be glad to go home, if they had money enough to carry them back. I know you well, and I have a distinct knowledge of things here, and if you want my advice, will tell you to stay where you are, and be content with your lot."

The Christian Register, published at Boston, says:

"It is the duty of the Christian citizen to refrain from forcible and riotous resistance to existing laws. This is his duty as a member of the State, which is an institution, not of man, but of God—in which order is an essential good, in which the powers that be have a right to bear sway, and in which lawless violence even in a good cause must operate to do the evil it can avert or remedy. It is his duty to the very cause he has at heart, which can gain ultimate ascendancy only through the force of law, but which law adherents and makes enemies among the friends of good order, whenever it is urged illegally."

Culture People in Indiana.—In the Indiana Constitutional Convention the committee have reported an article prohibiting the immigration of negroes into the State, and also their right to hold real estate. The convention also voted, by 15 majority, to prohibit negro testimony against white persons, and refused to extend them the right of suffrage by a vote of 124 to 1.

Distinguished Graduates.—The triennial catalogue of Yale College, recently published, shows among the graduates of that institution, 4 Judges of the U. S. Supreme Court, 80 Judges of the Supreme Courts of different States, 2 Secretaries of State, 2 of War, 1 of the Treasury, 1 of the Navy, 1 Postmaster General, 30 United States Senators, 431 Members of House of Representatives, 22 Governors, 12 Lieut. Governors, 8 Secretaries of different States, 4 Ministers and Plenipotentiaries, 3 Chancellors of New York, 4 Bishops, 13 Presidents of Medical Societies, 36 Presidents of Colleges, 105 Professors. Besides these, there are other graduates who have filled distinguished positions, whose titles are not inserted in the catalogue, as Prof. Tully, Ashbel Smith, of Texas, Dr. S. F. Jarvis, &c.—New-Haven Press.

Gov. Dorr.—The bill to restore Thos. W. Dorr to his rights was defeated in the Rhode Island Senate at Greenwich, on Friday, years 74, says 17. This is two votes better than last year.

Baltimore, Nov. 3.  
Our city of Baltimore was the scene of another disgraceful riot last night. The members of the New Market Fire Company gave a ball in Fugate Hall, Lombard street. While the gentlemen were conveying some of the ladies to the place of amusement, they were assailed with bricks and other missiles by a party in opposition to them. This aggression was resisted. A number of the New Market members rallied, and fired muskets into their assailants. One man, named John Michael, was shot dead on the spot; another, named Stephen Norton, was shot through the arm; and a third, named John Christopher, received a ball through his leg. Several others were wounded.

Baltimore, Nov. 3.  
The following are the correct particulars of one of the most distressing deaths which has lately occurred in this city, ushering into a premature grave a young lady of amiable character, and of great promise. It appears that Miss Mary Jane Pink, aged twenty years, and eldest daughter of Mr. Thomas Pink, residing at the head of Exeter street, between Fayette and Law streets, for several days complained of sudden indisposition, owing to severe pains in her side and general debility, and, retiring to her chamber, applied to a doctor, who, among other expedients, to alleviate her condition. About seven o'clock on Tuesday morning, one of the bricks which was excessively heated, was applied to her abdomen, having first been enveloped in flannel. Her physical condition, much exhausted, she soon relapsed in slumber, during which her father entered her room, where all seemed quiet. Shortly after, however, distressing cries were heard in her apartment, where Mr. Pink hastily ascending, discovered his daughter well-nigh crushed and in flames. It appears that the brick had ignited the applique, which



## A Faithful Servant.

Striking Example of Fidelity.—The New Orleans Picayune, of October 21st, records the following tale of beautiful fidelity and honesty in a negro slave, of that State, towards his master:

By a sailing vessel from Vera Cruz, which arrived at New Orleans on Saturday last, came the negro man Marshall, a quiet, modest, unassuming person, on his way home from California. He went out with his master, Mr. Russell, of California, to the Nevada mountains, and after a long and severe illness died. Marshall took the utmost care of his master; was his faithful companion, nurse, and friend, and watched by him unceasingly until he breathed his last. There was nothing left to pay the funeral expenses and doctor's bills. Marshall set to work and labored until he managed to scrape together enough to settle these debts—(8800)—debts which nothing but an admirable respect and veneration for his master's memory, an exquisite feeling of pride and affection, compelled him to pay. How few white men, near and dear relatives, would have done as much? He gathered together his master's clothes and other personal effects, and with about \$1,000 that he had made, started home to his master's family, notwithstanding his knowledge that he was free in California, and the many inducements held out to him to remain there. He took the cheapest and most dangerous route back, going in a sailing vessel to Acapulco, and crossing Mexico on horseback from the former city to Vera Cruz—a very dangerous route. The American Consuls at both places took so much interest in him as to give him letters of recommendation, and to request of him to let them hear of him. He brought to this city several letters to persons living here or in the country, and which contained gold dust. The letters were somewhat soiled and frayed, but were perfectly intact. His expenses home were heavy, owing to unavoidable delay on the route. The faithful negro started home last evening on a Red River boat. He had letters from various persons in California to gentlemen of this city, recommending him in the warmest terms, to their notice and protection, which were instantly accorded. Mr. Farquhar, an intimate friend of his master, has written from California to Mr. Russell's family, stating that the unfortunate gentleman's last request was that his faithful servant should be emancipated and provided for by them as soon as he reached his home in Louisiana. In ancient days the story of this honest and pure-hearted slave would have been written in letters of gold and handed down to posterity as a rare trait in the bright side of human nature. We can only tell the simple and affecting story as it was told us: it deserves and will receive universal attention and commendation.

## Singular Will.

A will has lately been proved at Liverpool, in England, which will be a "windfall" for somebody as yet unknown. The testator was a Col. Daniels, who was formerly a sojourner, during the summer months, at New Haven, Connecticut. In his will is the following clause:

"And now, having no other relatives or friends who need my bequest, I give to a certain bookseller in New Haven, Connecticut, in the United States of America, all my shares in the bank of Liverpool, England, and Dunfries, Scotland, amounting, as will appear by the certificates in my possession, and by the Bank books, to four hundred thousand and sixty-two pounds, currency. The name of the aforesaid legatee I do not remember; but he kept a bookstore south of the Tontine Hotel, and in a large four or five story block, made of brick, having a bank in one of its divisions. And my reason for this bequest is, that the said bookseller showed me many marks of kindness and courtesy, and visited me during a sickness of several days. He was a married man, a member of the English Church, and if now living, is about 40 years of age, or more."

"Codicil.—If the above bequest cannot be complied with, for lack of proof, or by reason of the death of the legatee, I hereby direct my executors to divide the shares equally between the five parties first named, in this my last will and testament."

Living within their Means.—Is it not remarkable that China, with an antiquity of 4000 years, and a large population for 2000 years, has never had cause to complain of the misery or distress of her people? Virtually she has no paupers—no poor. Her affairs or unfortunate have been generally provided for by the State; while her masses have been, and are, the happiest and most independent people on earth. The reason of this lies in the habits of industry and love of peace of the Chinese. They till the earth in every available spot; they drain marshes and put earth over waste places; they turn all the riches of the earth to the most practical account; and, living peacefully and simply, they have comfort and plenty. No people on earth live so completely within their means. They have never sought the trade of any country; nor have they ever interfered with any other country; but minding their own business, have grown rich and been wise, when more-luxurious nations were steeped in poverty and ignorance. Surely the nations and people of Europe, and the Western Hemisphere, have yet to learn the art of true living and well governing, of the very people to whom they are sending missionaries.

A Valuable Hint.—The Free Democrat (Wisconsin) relates the following remark of Miss Bremer, during her sojourn in Milwaukee:

"On entering a private dwelling, she was asked to sit at the fire, where some ladies were seated, but replied: 'No, no; you American ladies are very handsome, but you are too white. You sit down by a fire of your own making, and neglect the great fire that God has placed in the heavens, which would give you health and a better color.'"

The Springfield, Mass., Republican learns that there are about thirty different factories or places for making cigars in Springfield; in which one hundred and fifty men are employed. These men average 2000 each per week—amounting to 300,000 cigars a week! Part of them are made of Spanish tobacco.

A Great Week's Work.—The receipts of coal by the Reading Railroad for the week ending Thursday, Oct. 31, reach the enormous amount of fifty thousand two hundred and one tons, of which the tolls exceed seventy-four thousand dollars.

Distressing Suicide.—A very distressing suicide occurred last week, at the residence of the deceased, Mrs. Hinde, in Lee st. between Charles and Hanover streets, Baltimore. The particulars of which we copy from the Clipper. About midnight an infant child in the bed with herself and husband commenced crying, and Mr. Hinde was about to get up and obtain a light. Mrs. Hinde requested him to lie still, however, and she would get up. She did so, and went out of the chamber with the avowed purpose of getting some matches. Mr. Hinde fell asleep in the meantime, but about one o'clock, was called by a lady in another room, a sister of Mrs. Hinde, who stated that she heard a singular noise in the garret. Mr. Hinde called to his wife, whom he supposed was lying in the bed, but not finding her there, sprang out and obtained a light, with which he hastened to the garret. On the floor a most horrible sight presented itself, Mrs. Hinde lying in a pool of blood, with her left arm cut to the bone above the elbow by a razor, and she nearly insensible. Dr. Knowles was instantly sent for, but she died before he could arrive. She had spoken on Monday in an absent manner to her sister—who was notified to feel her arms, and said to her sister that she must take good care of her children, as she did not expect to live long. There is no doubt that the act was committed whilst laboring under a mental alienation, as her family relations were of the happiest character, and no earthly cause can be assigned for the distressing act. Coroner Riley held an inquest, and the jury rendered a verdict in accordance with the facts.

A Miscreant.—The train of cars which left Augusta on the afternoon of the 20th inst., with the great Southern mail, and from 150 to 200 passengers, ran off the track about five miles to the eastward of Madison. On examination, it was found that some precious scoundrel or scoundrels had removed one of the heavy T rails, which was found on the track, and the bolts and bars which secured it close by. The locomotive ran over the vacant place on the under sleeper, and fortunately regained the track. The tender was thrown off, as was the following car with the mail bags and baggage; the next car with about 60 male passengers, also bounced over the wooden sleeper, and regained the track with a severe concussion, but the car next following, containing 70 passengers, among them many ladies and children, was thrown entirely off, and on the embankment, so as to be almost on an equiptise, and had not the coupling fortunately broke, would no doubt have been hurled over and over down the bank, with great loss of life, as the miscreants had selected a point where the embankment was unusually high.—N. O. Bulletin.

The Indians on the Texas Frontier.—The papers in Western Texas express apprehensions that the Comanches are bent on a bloody and exterminating war. The Indian agent, Judge ROLLINS, it is said, has invited the different tribes to hold a grand talk; but it is believed that no means of reconciliation will be effectual with the Comanches. The movements of Wild Cat, the Seminole chief, are looked on with suspicion. His settlement near the frontier, either in Texas or New Mexico, it is thought, bodes no good to Western Texas. General BROOKS has issued orders for scouts to be commenced, simultaneously from each post, on the 15th instant, and the several passages and valleys in which Indians may be expected to be lurking about closely examined, each scout to be continued over the country designated for fifteen days.

"Botany Bay" in North America.—It is intimated by the London Daily News, that the British Government will probably make a purchase of the Island of Anticosti, in the Gulf of St. Lawrence, with the design of establishing upon it a colony of convicts, to answer the purposes of the United Kingdom and of the Provinces. The island is from 90 to 100 miles long and 20 or 25 miles in width, uninhabited, situated at the mouth of the river St. Lawrence, and regarded as a dangerous obstacle to navigation. In case the project above referred to is carried out, it is said, the British Government will construct a harbor there, by convict labor, in order to render it attractive to shipping. Another motive to the enterprise, is the cheapness of transporting convicts to the island, as compared with the cost of conveying them to Van Dieman's Land.

Strange Revolt.—A revolt has broken out in Morocco, in consequence of a decree by the Emperor, ordering the skins of all slaughtered animals to be considered as his exclusive property.

A new Crime.—Certain carpenters, lately, who struck for higher wages at Liverdum, France, have been sentenced to periods of imprisonment varying from two to six months.

First Town in America.—It is a matter of interest not generally known, that the first towns built by the Europeans on the American continent, were St. Augustine, in East Florida, and Santa Fe, the capital of New Mexico. The river Gila was explored before the Mississippi was known, and gold was sought in California, long ere the first white man had endeavored to find a home on the shores of New England, or in the valley of Virginia.

There is nothing more troublesome, more excessively annoying, than a borrowing neighbor. A friend of ours, up town, has a neighbor of this description, who is perpetually borrowing. It is sometimes a cup of sugar, a half loaf of bread, or some butter that is wanted; and thus, wash-bowls and clothes lines are also in demand. The other day one of his neighbor's boys came in and said his "pa" wanted to borrow his friend's best coat, to take a ride to the country. Good nature could stand no more; so our friend kicked the lad out, telling him he'd serve his father the same way.

Judge Bibb.—This gentleman, once Chief Justice of Kentucky, and more recently a member of Mr. Tyler's cabinet, has been appointed by Mr. Crittenden to the new clerkship in the Attorney General's Office which was created by a recent act of Congress. The salary is \$2000 per year. The Clerk's chief duty will be, we believe, to copy the official opinions of the Attorney General. Mr. Crittenden studied law with Judge Bibb, and probably performed the same service many a time for his preceptor, which the latter will now perform for his pupil. "Times change, and we change with them."

## A Family Poisoned—Narrow Escape.

The following article from the Cincinnati Commercial of the 1st instant furnishes another warning of the danger—not to say criminality—of keeping fatal poisons in places where they may be mistaken for innocent substances:

Yesterday Dr. E. B. Holmes related to us the following: On Wednesday afternoon last, Mrs. Sparks, sister to Dr. H., was at her father's house, on Front street, between Plum and Western Row—the company present consisted of Erasmus Holmes, Eliza Holmes, Dr. E. B. Holmes, David Sparks, Mrs. David Sparks, and a lady who lives on Wobbl street, name not given—and Mrs. Sparks "got supper," as the saying is. It seems that a girl who had been attending to kitchen affairs in Mr. Holmes' family, was absent on this occasion, and that some four days since some arsenic had been brought home for purposes relating to rats, or vermin; the servant girl not reading English, supposed that whatever laid in the room that looked like soda or cream of tartar, was really so; and accordingly she put away cream of tartar, soda and arsenic all together, and Mrs. Sparks, when she came to the kitchen to prepare tea, took the paper of arsenic to make cakes rise instead of soda or cream of tartar! The supper was so, and the parties named above partook of the poison. Soon after vomiting ensued, and the accident was discovered. The vomiting commenced in from ten to forty minutes from the time of taking the poison into the stomach. All were in a fair way of recovery yesterday, but evidently Mrs. Sparks, who mixed the cakes for tea, and added the poison, is the worst, or most dangerous. The whole party passed a most uncomfortable time night before last—Dr. Holmes himself, owing to fatigue in taking and administering medicine, was very weak and debilitated when we saw him. The escape, if all do escape, will be recorded as almost miraculous, and prove another warning. Not the least blame is attached to any one—the servant girl could not read and she put those papers together which had been left in the room, and looked alike.

Post Office Robbery and its Fatal Consequences.—We mentioned, some days ago, that three persons of high respectability in Canada West were under arrest for high crimes. One of them, William Walker, a few days ago, at Hamilton, pleaded guilty of abstracting letters from the Post Office at Brantford, of which he was Postmaster. Sentence of death was recorded against him. Mr. Walker, previous to the act of which he has pleaded guilty, stood high in the estimation of the public. He had married the daughter of one of the most respectable residents of Brantford.—N. Y. Com. Ad.

Shavers Captured.—From 1840 to 1848 the English men-of-war have, it is said, captured six hundred and twenty-five vessels, containing thirty-eight thousand eight hundred and three slaves, of whom nearly four thousand died before adjudication. The latest advices from Sierra Leone represent the slave trade to be flourishing.

File your Newspapers.—A sexagenarian, regretting that he did not begin in early life to file away his newspapers, says:

"How interesting it would be to an old man to look into the paper which he read when he was twelve or fourteen years old! How many events would this call to mind which he had entirely forgotten! How many interesting associations and feelings would it revive! What a view it would give one of past years! What a knowledge it would preserve by assisting the memory! And how many valuable purposes of a literary kind even might it be rendered subservient to!"

V. B. PALMER, the American Newspaper Agent, is the only authorized agent for this paper in the cities of Boston, New York and Philadelphia, and is duly empowered to take advertisements and subscriptions at the rates as required by us. His receipts will be regarded as payments. His office is at—BOSTON, Seelye's Building; NEW YORK, Tribune Building; PHILADELPHIA, N. W. corner Third and Chestnut sts.

**Baltimore Price Current.**

Flour	4 62 to 4 68
Wheat	1 00 to 1 07
Rye	68 to 69
Corn	48 to 50
Oats	35 to 39
Refined	4 00 to 5 00

**Married.**

On the 3d inst., by the Rev. J. G. Capito, Rev. SAMUEL HENRY, of Baltimore, to Miss ELIZABETH S., daughter of the late Mr. Jacob Weaver, sen. of Adams county.

On the 5th inst., by the Rev. Mr. Seidler, Mr. JACOB FETTERHOFF, to Miss MARGARET BERGAC—both of this county.

In Gettysburg, on the 7th inst. by Rev. J. Monroe, Mr. JOHN DUTZ, to Miss CATHERINE A. E. MONROE—both of Frederick county, Md.

On Tuesday the 5th inst. at the Congregational Chapel, by Father Connel, Mr. JAMES J. SKEER, to Miss ANNE FISK—both of Adams county.

On the same day, by the same, Mr. ALBERT ROBINSON, to Miss JULIANA WILK—both of Adams county.

On the same day, at the same place, by the same, Mr. JOHN CARBONET, to Miss ANASTASIA STAY—both of Adams county.

On the 7th inst., by the Rev. D. P. Rosenmiller, Mr. JAMES REARER, of Carroll county, to Miss CATHERINE LINTNER, of Adams county.

On the 21st ult., by the Rev. J. C. Connel, Wm. E. BARBER, Esq., of Baltimore, (and formerly of Gettysburg), to Miss ANNE E., daughter of David Townsend, Esq., of West Chester, Pa.

**Died.**

On the 5th inst. Mr. ANDREW SMYER, of this county, aged about 76 years.

**DIVIDEND.**

**BANK OF GETTYSBURG.**  
November 5th, 1850.  
THE President and Directors of this Institution have this day declared a Dividend of THREE PER CENT—payable on or after the 15th inst.

J. B. McPHERSON, Cashier.

**DIVIDEND.**

THE Managers of the Gettysburg and Pottsville Turnpike Company have this day declared a Dividend of ONE PER CENT—payable on or after the 15th inst.

J. B. McPHERSON, Treasurer.

**JEWELRY.**

A Splendid assortment of JEWELRY has been received at the Cheap Corner of

ABRAHAM IRNOLD.

to which the attention of the public is respectfully invited. The assortment embraces Ear Rings, Bracelets, Pins, Etc. Also, GOLD WATCHES.

Nov. 11.

## "THE BOOK OF THE NATION!"

Godey's Lady's Book for 1851!  
MRS. S. J. HALE AND L. A. GODEY, EDITORS.  
American Writers and American Artists!

THE universal voice of the Press has pronounced this publication at the head of American magazines. The publisher, in obedience to the public voice, means to keep it there; he has the ability and the inclination to do so. He now pledges his well-earned reputation to the morality and superiority of his Literature, and to the purity and beauty of his Engravings, the Lady's Book for 1851 shall exceed every other Magazine. It will abound in life, stipple, and mezzotint engravings, and Colored Plates. The list of plates advertised by us, are all steel, not a wood cut amongst them. When you see a list of plates advertised, inquire what they are before you subscribe. It will have an undeniable American Fashion Plate in each number. No lady can make a dress to suit her more refined taste, and be in the fashion, excepting from "Godey's reliable fashions." The Model Cottages will be continued, and in every No. will be something new for the Lady's Work Table, such as Knitting, Netting, Crochet, Patch Work, Leather, Ribbon, Chemise and Lace Collar Work; Children's and Infant's everything that pleases the ladies. American Authors, both male and female, will grace the work by their contributions. In fact, Performance, not Promise, is the peculiar feature of the Publisher of the only Lady's Book published in America. The proprietor of the Book having conducted it for nearly 21 years, considers his own taste far superior to any professional person, as a caterer for the amusement and information of the ladies of his own country. The Literary Department will still be conducted by Mrs. Sarah J. Hale.

Terms—Cash in Advance—Postage Paid.

Single No.	25 cents.
One Copy, One Year	3 00
One Copy, Five Years	10 00
Two Copies, One Year	5 00
Five " " "	10 00

And an extra copy to the person sending the list of ten.

These terms will not be departed from by any of the Philadelphia Three Dollar Magazines.

Address, L. A. GODEY,  
113 Chestnut street, Phila., Pa.

**ELECTION.**  
Bank of Gettysburg,  
Oct. 14, 1850.

NOTICE is hereby given to the Stockholders in the Bank of Gettysburg, that an Election for THIRTEEN DIRECTORS, to serve one year, will be held at the Banking-house on Monday the 15th day of November next.

J. B. McPHERSON, Cashier.

**TAVERN STAND FOR SALE.**

THE undersigned, Executor and sole devisee of Dr. Thomas J. Giesey, deceased, will sell, at private sale, on accommodating terms, that large, valuable, and well known property, situated in the borough of Gettysburg, Pa. and known as the

**"EAGLE HOTEL,"**

now occupied by JOHN L. TATE. The property consists of a large and commodious two-story BRICK HOUSE, with extensive Stables, and all other necessary Outbuildings, together with a Lot of Ground, and part of another.

Application may be made to Thomas G. Connor, Esq., No. 23, Pine street, Philadelphia, or to Daniel M. Smyser, or Robert Smith, Esqs., in Gettysburg.

MARY ANN GRESWOLD.

**TOWN PROPERTY FOR SALE.**

THE subscriber offers at Private Sale, his PROPERTY, situated on South Baltimore street, Gettysburg. The property consists of a Brick Dwelling House and GARDEN LOT, and a small BRICK and 1 Acre & 80 Perches of LAND. The House is large and commodious, attached to which is a well of water, a cistern, smoke-house, and milk-house. A number of choice Fruit Trees, Grape Vines, &c., are on the Lot.

Any person wishing to see the property, will please call on MOSES McCLAN, Esq., who will show it, and make known the terms, which will be easy and accommodating.

If the Property is not sold before the first of January, it will then be for Rent from the first of April next.

**A SMALL PROPERTY FOR SALE.**

The Subscriber offers at Private Sale, SITUATE in Liberty township, Adams county, Pa., adjoining lands of Witherspoon, Baumgartner and Company Mill. The Timber and Cleared Land will be proportioned to suit purchasers.

There is also land a new two-story LOG HOUSE, with a well of water at the door, and two never-failing springs.

Persons wishing to purchase a small property, will please call and examine for themselves, as I am disposed to sell very low.

JOHN EIKER.

**FARM FOR SALE.**

THE subscriber offers at Private Sale, on advantageous terms, A VALUABLE PLANTATION, situated in Franklin township, Adams county, Pa. adjoining lands of Christian Shank, Andrew Thomas, and James K. Wilson, containing

178 ACRES, more or less—of which about 70 Acres are in excellent Woodland. The improvements are a large double two-story WEATHERBOARDED HOUSE, with stone Barn-building, a large Bank Barn, two Wagon sheds, Corn crib, &c. and an ORCHARD. Marsh creek passes through the Farm at the South end, and there is a small branch on the north.

The property will be shown to any person desiring to purchase, by Wm. S. HARRISON, Esq., residing thereon, or the subscriber, in Gettysburg, who will make known the terms.

DAVID McNEURIE.

**STRAY HEIFER.**

CAME to the residence of Isaac Wierman, in Butler township, about the latter part of September last.

A Red & White Spotted Heifer, about 12 months old—her left ear is cropped. The owner is anxious to prove property, pay charges, and take her away.

Oct. 21.

CHERRIE LOWER.

**WESTERN HOTEL,**

Corner of Howard and Saratoga streets, BALTIMORE.

JAS. P. BAYLESS, PROPRIETOR.

Transient Travellers, per day, \$1 00

Horses at Livery, per day, 50

May 20.

Printing of every description Neatly and expeditiously executed at this Office.

## THANKSGIVING DAY.

PENNSYLVANIA, SS.  
In the name and by the authority of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

BY WM. F. JOHNSON,  
Governor of the said Commonwealth.

**A PROCLAMATION.**

ANOTHER revolution of the seasons has been almost completed. Peace with all nations has been vouchsafed to our country by the SUPREME DISPENSER of national blessings. A beneficent PROVIDENCE has continued HIS guardianship over the people of this Commonwealth. HE has preserved us, under the institutions of free Government, in the quiet and undisturbed enjoyment of civil and religious liberty. HE has favored us with healthful seasons and abundant harvests. Individual happiness rewards the enterprise of the citizen: "The earth is full of the goodness of the LORD." While the inestimable bounties of PROVIDENCE furnish a suitable subject for mutual gratulation and grateful acknowledgment, an enlightened sense of duty and gratitude to that BEING from whom they flow, admonishes us to unite as one People, in offering up the tribute of fervent thanksgiving and praise to HIM who watches over the destinies of nations,—"who searches the hearts of the children of men,"—"who hath prepared HIS Throne in the Heavens, and whose Kingdom ruleth over all."

Deeply impressed with the propriety of this duty, in accordance with a venerated custom, and in compliance with the wishes of the great body of the people, I, WILLIAM F. JOHNSON, Governor of the said Commonwealth, DO hereby appoint and designate

Thursday, the 12th day of December next, as a day of general THANKSGIVING, throughout the State, and I hereby recommend and earnestly invite all the good people of this Commonwealth, to a sincere and given observance of the same.

Under my hand and the Great Seal of the State, at Harrisburg, on the twenty-eighth day of October, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and fifty, and of the Commonwealth the seventy-fifth.

A. L. RUSSELL,

Secretary of the Commonwealth.

**COLLECTORS, TAKE NOTICE!**

THE Collectors of Taxes in the different townships of Adams county, are hereby notified that they are required to make Collections of Taxes, and to pay the same to the Treasurer of the county, on or before the 15th day of November next.

JOHN G. MORNINGSTAR,

JOHN MUSSELMAN, Jr.,

JACOB GRIEST,

Attest: J. AUGUSTUS, Clerk.

Oct. 28.

**D. McCONAUGHY,**

**ATTORNEY AT LAW.**

OFFICE in the Southwest Corner of the Public Square, one door west of George Arnold's Store, formerly occupied as a Law Office by John McConaughy, Esq., deceased.

D. McConaughy will also attend promptly to all business entrusted to him as

**ATTORNEY AND SOLICITOR FOR PATENTS AND PENSIONS.**

He has made arrangements through which he can furnish very desirable facilities to applicants, and entirely relieve them from the necessity of a journey to Washington.

D. McC. is prepared to attend to the prosecution of claims for BOUNTY LAND to Soldiers of the War of 1812 and others—the selection of choice lands, and locating their Warrants—procuring Patents, and selling Soldiers' land to the best advantage.

Apply personally or by letter. Gettysburg, Nov. 4.

**JAMES G. REED,**

**ATTORNEY AT LAW.**

OFFICE on the south side of the Public Square, two doors west of the "Sentinel" Office, April 10.

**WM. B. McCLAN,**

**ATTORNEY AT LAW.**

OFFICE South-East Corner of the Franklin House, formerly occupied as Sheriff's Office, by Geo. W. McClan, Esq., Dec. 23.

**SPECIAL NOTICE.**

**Fresh Fall Dry Goods, AT GREAT BARGAINS!**

D. MIDDLECOFF is now opening an extensive and beautiful supply of FALL GOODS, direct from Philadelphia, which have been selected with great care, from the best fabrics and latest styles, out of a full market, comprising a splendid assortment of Ladies' Dress Goods, and every thing desirable and useful for Gentlemen's wear—all of which can and will be offered at enormously low prices. I would respectfully invite the attention of buyers to an examination of my large stock of superior goods, feeling confident that I can offer extra inducements to all who may favor me with a call.

D. MIDDLECOFF.

**NOTICE.**

ESTATE of Solomon Starnes, sen. deceased. LETTERS of Administration on the Estate of SOLOMON STARNES, sen. late of Meriden township, Adams county, Pa., deceased, having been granted to the subscriber, residing in Tyrone township, he hereby gives notice to all persons indebted to said estate, and to all persons claiming from said estate, to present their claims, properly authenticated, for settlement.

WM. BITTINGER, Jr.,

GEORGE WOLFF, Jr.

Oct. 7.

Printing of every description Neatly and expeditiously executed at this Office.

## REGISTER'S NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given to all Legatees and other persons concerned, that the ADJUSTMENT ACCOUNTS of the deceased person hereinafter mentioned, will be presented at the Orphans' Court of Adams county, for confirmation and allowance, on Monday the 18th day of November next, viz:

177. The first and final account of George Swope, Administrator of the estate of Eve Beard, deceased.

178. The first and final account of John Chamberlain, Administrator (with the will annexed) of Rachel Chamberlain, deceased.

179. The first account of Elizabeth Criswell and William Caldwell, Executors of the last will and Testament of Moses Criswell, deceased.

180. The account of Henry Colehouse, Administrator of the estate of Elizabeth Knapp, deceased.

181. The first account of Frederick G. Hoffman, Administrator of the estate of Martin Carbaugh, deceased.

182. The first and final account of Samuel Beard, Administrator of the estate of Magdalena Beard, deceased.

183. The first and final account of Isaac E. Wierman, Administrator of the estate of Eliza Jane Elliott, deceased.

184. The account of John Wilson and Wm. H. Lot, Administrators of the estate of John Wilson, deceased.

185. The first account of Peter O'Neill, Executor of the last will and Testament of Joseph Enck, deceased.

186. The account of George King, Administrator of the estate of Jacob Brown, deceased.

WM. W. HAMERSLEY, Register. Gettysburg, Oct. 21, 1850.



that Congress, in passing a law which should be sufficient for carrying out the stipulations of the constitution, acted in full accordance with the letter and spirit of that instrument, and that we will sustain this law, and the execution of the same, by all lawful means.

8. *Resolved*, That in the opinion of this meeting, a further agitation of the slavery question in Congress would be fraught with incalculable danger to our Union, and that we will support no candidate at the ensuing, or any other election, for State officers or for members of Congress, or of the Legislature, who is known or believed to be hostile to the peace measures recently adopted by Congress, or any of them, or in favor of re-opening the questions involved in them for renewed agitation.

9. *Resolved*, That we regard our obligations to the Constitution and the Union as superior to the ties of any of the political parties to which we may hitherto have belonged, and that on all future occasions we will range ourselves under the banners of that party whose principles and practice are most calculated to uphold the Constitution and to perpetuate our glorious Union.

## LETTER FROM MR. WEBSTER.

FRANKLIN, N. H., Oct. 28th, 1850.

Gentlemen: Nothing in the world but regard for the state of my health prevents me from accepting at once your invitation, and assuring you of my presence at the "Union Meeting" at Castle Garden on Wednesday evening next. I rejoice to know that such a meeting is called; I rejoice to know that it will be attended by thousands of intelligent men, lovers of their country, party men, doubtless, but abject slaves to no party, and who will not suffer either party clamor or party discipline to dry up within them all the fountains of love and attachment to the constitution of their country. The voice of such meeting will be heard and respected; it will rebuke disobedience to the laws, actual or threatened; it will tend to check the progress of mad fanaticism; it will call men who are honest, but who have been strangely misled, back to their duty; and it will give countenance and courage to the faithful friends of Union throughout the land.

When the commercial interests of the great metropolis of the country speak, with united hearts and voices, expressing its conviction of the presence of the great danger, and its determined purpose to meet that danger, to combat with it and overcome it, the example is likely to rouse good men every where; and when the country shall be roused, the country will be safe.

I concur, gentlemen, in all the political principles contained in the resolutions, a copy of which has been sent to me; and I stand pledged to support those principles, publicly and privately, now and always, to the full extent of my influence, and by the exertion of every faculty which I possess. The eminent men whom you mention, and with whose names you have done me the honor to associate mine, are well worthy of the praise which you bestow on them. I shall never forget, and I trust the country will never forget, the patriotism, the manliness, the courage manifested by them in an hour of difficulty and of peril.

The peace measures of the last session are, the Texas boundary act, the act for establishing the two territorial governments of New Mexico and Utah, the act for the abolition of the slave trade in the District of Columbia, and the fugitive slave law. This last measure, gentlemen, is not such a measure as I had prepared before the Senate, and which of course I should have supported if I had remained in the Senate. But it received the proper sanction of the two Houses of Congress and of the President of the United States. It is the law of the land, and as such is to be respected and obeyed by all good citizens. I have heard no man whose opinion is worth regarding deny its constitutionality, and those who counsel violent resistance to it, counsel that which, if it takes place, is sure to lead to bloodshed and to the commission of capital offenses. It remains to be seen how far the deluded and deluders will go on in this career of faction, folly and crime.

There were honest and well meaning members of Congress who did not see their way clear to support these great and leading measures of the last session. You are quite right in saying that the motives of these gentlemen ought not to be impeached. But the measures have been adopted; they have become laws, constitutionally and legally binding upon us all, and no man is at liberty to oppose them.

No man is at liberty to set up, or affect to set up, his own conscience as above the law, in a matter which respects the rights of others, and the obligation, civil, social, and political, due to others from him. Such a pretence saps the foundation of all government, and is, of itself, a perfect absurdity; and while all are bound to yield obedience to the laws, wise and well-disposed citizens will forbear from renewing past agitation, and kindling the flames of useless and dangerous controversy.

If we would continue one people, we must acquiesce in the will of the majority, constitutionally expressed; and he who does not mean to do that means to disturb the public peace, and do what he can to overturn the Government.

Gentlemen, I am led to the adoption of your last resolution in an especial and emphatic manner, by every dictate of my understanding, and I embrace it with full purpose of heart and mind. Its sentiment is my sentiment. With you, I declare that I "range myself under the banners of that party whose principles and practice are most calculated to uphold the Constitution and to perpetuate our glorious Union."

Gentlemen, I am here to recruit my health, enfeebled as it has been by ten months of excessive labor and indescribable anxiety. The air of these my native hills renews my strength and my spirits. I feel its invigorating influences while I am writing these few lines; and I shall return shortly to my post to discharge its duties as well as I can, and resolved, in all events, that, so far as depends upon me, our Union shall pass this fiery trial without the smell of smoke upon its garments.

I am, gentlemen, with very sincere regard,  
Your obliged fellow citizen and old friend,  
DANIEL WEBSTER.

To Messrs F. S. Lathrop &amp;c.

Philadelphia and Pittsburg.—It is estimated from what is already known, that Philadelphia will show a population of 450,000, against 258,407 in 1840; and Pittsburg about 50,000 against 14,000 in 1840. This will do for Mother and Daughter. The whole population of the State is estimated at 2,500,000; and that of Ohio at about 1,000,000 less.

## Amin Bey—Daniel Webster.

The citizens of Boston have manifested their characteristic hospitality and public spirit in the elegant entertainment which they gave on Monday to AMIN BEY, the Turkish Envoy to the United States. We learn from the Courier that Thomas B. Curtis presided, and Benjamin Seaver was Vice-President. On the right of the President sat Amin Bey, with his interpreter, J. P. Brown, and Mr. Gales, of the National Intelligence;—on the left, Secretary Webster, Senator Winthrop, and Commodore Downs. On Mr. Seaver's right were seated Edward Everett, William Appleton, and Mr. Price, and on his left, Samuel A. Elliot, William Sturgis, Fletcher Webster, and Rev. Robert S. Chew, of Washington.

The address of welcome made by Mr. CURTIS to AMIN BEY, concluded in the following terms:

You have already been received with distinction by the President of these United States; the constituted authorities of the National Government have made you the Nation's guest; you have been introduced upon the floors of our National Congress; the authorities of our city have made you welcome, and now, sir, the gentlemen present unite in offering you their individual hospitality. Gentlemen I propose to you,—

Long life, health and happiness to the Sultan.

The reply of AMIN BEY was as follows:—

At no moment, since my arrival in the new world, have I felt so much satisfaction and pride, as at the present. I believe it is generally known that the mission with which I have been honored by my government, is that of the United States of America, is simply and purely one of friendship, and inquiry after information useful to my countrymen at home. Politics have no part in it. For many years past, a perfect good will, and the kindest feelings, have existed between my government and that of the United States—between the governments of the "Far East" and the "Far West." I am here to use my humble endeavors to strengthen that good will, to render the duration of these kind feelings permanent;—and notwithstanding the immense distance which separates America from Turkey,—Washington from Constantinople,—there happily exist relations between the two countries, of a commercial nature, which tend to draw them nearer every day. The people of these two countries may now readily visit each other with increased facilities, by means of steam, which I believe I may call, earnestly and for the best of reasons, "the American Element," and thus may cultivate with each other new and more intimate relations. My own government has strongly at heart the extension of these relations of commerce with the United States. It sees in them the only true basis of amity between the two nations, for without them, and those of mutual usefulness generally, there would not exist between different nations and people other feelings than those of selfishness and mutual jealousy. Commerce renders all governments respected by the strength which it gives to them, and adds happiness and comfort to the nation engaged in it.

I feel deeply gratified for the kind mention which I have just heard of my much honored sovereign; and it will be equally agreeable to him, I am sure, to learn that his name possesses the respect, and his character and conduct the good opinion of the citizens of Boston. Their relations with his dominions are more extensive and valuable than those of any other part of the United States. I have learned from them, since my arrival here, a great lesson in private industry and enterprise, and in the promotion of that intelligence and education which constitute the chief source of their wonderful prosperity.

Among the many very interesting spectacles which it has been my happiness to witness since my visit to the New World, there is none which will more deeply merit the attention of my sovereign and his government, than that of a great deliberative body, chosen by the whole people of the United States to represent them in Congress, and there make laws for the government of the greater portion of an entire continent. I have observed that their labors for the welfare of their country are not limited to the day, but that even the night is made subservient to the interests of those whom they represent. The honor—the very distinguished honor—which that body conferred upon me, or rather upon the sovereign whose humblest servant I am,—by constituting me its guest of the nation, was as unexpected as it is flattering to my own government. It is a strong evidence of the friendship of the whole American people for my honored sovereign. It is an attention responding, in the most favorable language, to the mission of pure friendship and inquiry on which I have been sent. The kindness which I have been received from the Chief Magistrate of this great and prosperous country, has made an impression on my mind of profound respect and admiration for him, which, I fear, I can convey but inadequately to my own sovereign. In the name of the Sultan, whom you have this evening been pleased to honor—of his government, and on my own humble part—I beg leave to join you all in the best wishes for the health and happiness of the excellent President of the United States.

The Hon. Mr. Webster, Secretary of State, made a brief but happy reply to a toast offered by Mr. Sturgis—"the health of the powerful and fearless Defender of the Constitution. The whole people enjoy the results of his public services."

Mr. Webster began by saying, "I am a Union man; an out and out Union man; but it would be bad taste in me, on an occasion like this, when there are so many topics of interest, to speak of political matters only." He then alluded to the mission of the distinguished Turk, and said,—"He comes among us as the guest of the United States; not as the guest of a faction, but the guest of the United States—States spreading over a vast territory, of various products and climates, and of interests and institutions; yet, thank God, they are all United States—it is in the capacity of united citizens of United States that we are now assembled to welcome to our festive city distinguished men from a distinguished country; and it is only in the capacity of united Americans that we can appear respectable. Others may speculate, theorize, and go crazy, if they please, in arguing to the contrary," said Mr. Webster, "but I say it is only as a united people we can ever be prosperous at home or respectable abroad." He had always resisted the opponents of the Union, and he should always continue to do so.

He professed to know something of the sentiment of the people of this vast and beautiful country, and he did not hesitate to declare it a sentiment in favor of harmony. An institution, not of our creating, must not disturb the harmony of these happy States. Crazy and mischievous men may attempt it; but they will soon find their efforts restrained. The people of this country are the people of one country, said Mr. Webster, and they are anxious to preserve the Union, "however bounded, and washed by whatever waters." Local strikes are temporary—the Union is perpetual.—"I speak with emphasis," said he, "because I wish to give utterance to a heart that knows no secret on the question of the harmony of the great family of States. I was born to the Union, and I shall stand by it."

The slavery question, New England can only interfere with as a mediator. She has no more to do with it than she has to do with the municipal government of a city in the island of Cuba. But whatever course others might pursue, Mr. Webster declared that all his efforts should be directed—as in former days—be in favor of the Union.—At the conclusion of the speech, the whole company rose and gave three cheers for the Secretary of State, and three for the Union.



Monday, November 11th, 1850.

Gooley's Lady's Book, for December, has been received. Its embellishments are numerous, novel, and beautiful—some of them in the finest style of the art. A portrait of Mrs. Sarah J. Hale, one of the Editors, is in this number. She has quite an intellectual face. See prospectus.

## The Fugitive Slave Law.

Our remarks last week on this subject, have elicited about two columns and a half from our neighbors of the Star. All our dispute upon this question will neither affect the law, nor probably alter the opinions of each other. We have both had our "say," and anything further might likely mystify the matter.

One good thing, however, has been the result. Our neighbors conclude with remarking that, not wishing to be misunderstood, they define their

## POSITION

as follows:—"The Constitution of the United States gives to the Slaveholder the right to reclaim his runaway Slave. We have no disposition to deprive him of this right so long as it is guaranteed to him by the Constitution. With a respected contemporary we go for the Constitution, but we hold that in legislating upon its provisions, due regard must be paid to the rights of the citizen—that wherever it is open to construction, that construction should be given to it which is most favorable to man and his personal liberty, and not to mere property and personal slavery. While the constitution guarantees to the Slave owner the right to reclaim his lost slave, it in no case provides that this right shall be enforced without proper evidence of his claim, and all we ask is that when a Slave-hunter comes into Pennsylvania and seizes upon one of our people, on the allegation that he or she is a fugitive slave, that he make good his title with proper evidence. Is there anything unreasonable in this?"

There is nothing "unreasonable" at all in this, neighbors of the Star. Here's our hand in cordial agreement with your sentiments—we approve of them entirely; and are pleased to find that we agree so well. We both bow to the "supremacy of the Constitution and laws"; and as there is nothing more to talk about, we drop the subject.

## Horrible.

Early on Thursday morning last, the dead body of a new-born infant was found near the hogpen of Mr. Finefrock, of this place. It was evidently the intention of the person who deposited it there, to have it devoured by the animals; but in the darkness the wretch missed the pen! It is horrible to conceive of such depravity; and we could not suppose that the perpetrator of so revolting a crime existed in our midst. A coroner's inquest was held; but nothing has as yet transpired to fix the crime on any individual. An examination was had, and it was found to have been alive when born. A reward ought at once to be offered by the proper authorities. It is too horrible to be suffered to rest without every means being used to discover the unnatural parent.

## Look out.

Two men were arrested at Carlisle on Tuesday, for passing counterfeit \$5 notes on the Mechanics and Manufacturers' Bank of Pittsburg. They had passed some \$25 before detection. The most prominent features of detection in the counterfeit is the Cashier's signature, which is first engraved, and then traced with a pen. The head of Franklin is also very carefully executed.

## Maryland Reform Convention.

The Convention to amend the Constitution of Maryland, assembled at Annapolis on Monday last. At the last accounts, they had not been able to elect a presiding officer—neither party having a majority of the whole. There are nine Independents, who term themselves, who hold out. The vote, as yet, has been (Gen. Chapman (whig) 47; Col. Howard (dem.) 41; Mr. Johnson (ind.) 9. The Independents claim to have the President from their ranks, few as they are, and thus do they prevent an election.

Getting into Practice.—A California Doctor lately fought a duel, and shot his antagonist in the thigh, fracturing the bone.—He then proceeded to render his wounded opponent the necessary surgical aid.

## Another Congressman Dead.

Gen. JOHN H. BARMANSON, one of the Representatives in Congress from the State of Louisiana, died a few days ago in New Orleans, whither he had gone, from his residence in the Baton Rouge district, to place himself under the care of physicians.

The rich Bostonians are certainly very liberal men. Every short time we hear of large contributions by them to benevolent purposes. The other day, the Hon. Wm. Appleton gave \$20,000 to the McLean Asylum of that city.

Fatal Railroad Accident.—On Wednesday week an accident occurred on the Valley Railroad, near Chambersburg, Pa., by which one man, James O'Brien, lost his life, and another, John Rine, was so badly injured as to render the amputation of his arm necessary. They were both foreigners, and but a short time in the country.

A colored man, named Jacob Hill, died in Fairview township, York county, on Thursday week, in the 111th year of his age. He was born in 1740—thirty-five years before the Declaration of American Independence—and lived, says the York Gazette, through a period which witnessed the conversion of a howling wilderness into one of earth's mightiest nations—and altogether the most eventful 110 years of the world's history!

The two brothers Montesquieu, who have been in St. Louis prison for some time for murder, have sailed for France—the one, who committed the deed, having been pardoned by the Governor on the ground of insanity—the other having been found not to have participated.

The Governor of Maryland has set apart Thursday the 28th inst. as a day of Thanksgiving in the State of Maryland.

Mr. SAMUEL S. HALDEMAN, of Columbia, has, by an unanimous vote of the Trustees of the University of Pennsylvania, been elected Professor of Natural History in that institution.

An old negress died near New Orleans a week or two since. She was a native of Africa, and from records in the possession of her late master, Alex. Grant, Esq., she is supposed to have been one hundred and thirty years old. She leaves a husband only a little over eighty years of age.

Hon. Philip Clayton, Second Auditor of the Treasury Department, has received letters from Mr. Stephens, the member of Congress, and others, assuring him that the Union party will carry every county in the State of Georgia.

Bishop Hughes, of New York, recently appointed Archbishop by the Pope, will leave that City for Rome on the 16th inst.

Two gentlemen, connected with the congregation of Rev. Mr. Wadsworth's (Presbyterian) church, in Arch above Tenth streets, Philadelphia, have agreed to pay off the balance of the late purchase money due on the edifice, of \$18,000, including the cost of a splendid organ.

The Cincinnati Price Current says the country is flooded with counterfeit Ten Dollar notes on the State Bank of Ohio—the engraving of which is so well executed that good judges have been unable to discover any difference between the spurious and genuine bills, until a comparison was made. The only safe plan, therefore, in this section of country, is to refuse all \$10's on that Bank, and so we advise our readers.

The total amount coined at the United States Mint, in Philadelphia, from the 1st of January to 30th September, was \$20,032,527.50. The officers state that they will be enabled to coin five millions a month in future, which will meet the wants of the public.

Mr. John Upperman, of Armstrong county, Pa., has raised during the present season some of the largest pumpkins ever known—some of them measured round the girth six feet and a half, and lengthwise seven feet, and weighed one hundred and fifty-two pounds.

It is said that fifteen hundred fugitive slaves, from various parts of the South, have concentrated in the neighborhood of Canaanville in New York.

The free use of bowie-knives down South among the legal profession, has been defined a "Sharp practice"—to knock a man down with a chair, while he is addressing an audience, is called "choking the speaker."

A remarkable suicide occurred at Swift Creek, N. C., on the 31st ult., where Henry Mark, only 10 years old, having been drunk the day before, was on a scheme of his conduct that he placed the muzzle of a gun to his forehead, pushed the trigger with a stick, and shot himself dead.

Gov. Ramsey, of Minnesota, and R. W. Thompson, have been appointed by the President, Commissioners to negotiate a treaty with the Mississippi and Sioux Indians, for the extinguishment of their title lands in Minnesota; and with the Indians and half-breeds, for the extinguishment of title lands on Red River in said territory, under the act of September last.

Emigration from Ohio.—The Daily Science (O.) Gazette, of the 26th ult. says that the emigration from Ohio to States farther West is very large this year. Ross county alone has lost a number of its most substantial citizens.

## THE LATE ELECTIONS.

## NEW YORK.

At the election held in the State of New York last week, it is now conceded by the returns, Washington Hunt, whig, was elected Governor by about 1000 majority over Horatio Seymour, (dem.)

The Congressional delegation stands 17 whigs, 16 democrats, and 1 free soiler.—Last Congress, owing to the division between the Old Hunkers and the Barn-burners, the Whigs had nearly the whole delegation.—This year, however, they united—and the consequence has been a great loss of Congressmen to the Whigs. Besides, there has been some dissension among the whigs on the Slavery question, which throw off many votes from their regular candidates for Governor and Congress.

The Legislature, however, is decidedly Whig, by a majority of 26 on joint ballot—2 in the Senate, and 24 in the House.—This secures the election of a Whig U. States Senator in the place of Mr. Dickinson, (dem.)

In the city of New York the Whigs have been eminently successful. They have elected a Whig Mayor, District Attorney, and City Judge; a Whig Governor for the Almshouse; three of the four Congressmen: thirteen of the sixteen Members of the Legislature; two Aldermen, the only members of that board chosen this year; and twelve of the nineteen Assistant Aldermen. The majority for Mayor is unusually large, being 4,537.

## NEW JERSEY.

George F. Fort (dem.) is elected Governor by a majority of 4,800. The democrats have elected 4 of the 5 Congressmen—just reversing the matter from the last Congress. The State Senate stands 9 whigs and 12 democrats; the Assembly 25 whigs and 35 democrats—giving 13 democratic majority on joint ballot. This secures a democratic U. States Senator in the place of Hon. Wm. L. Dayton, whig. The loss of the State to the whigs is attributed to an independent Temperance ticket which was run, and drew off Whigs enough to cause the unfortunate result.

## WISCONSIN.

Charles Durkee and James D. Doty, (free soil,) and B. C. Eastman (dem.) are elected to Congress. The Legislature is strongly democratic, as usual—though reduced from last year.

## Terrible Explosion and Loss of Life!

The steamboat Telegraph, on her passage from Philadelphia to Baltimore, burst her boiler off New Castle, (Del.) on Thursday evening last, about 7 o'clock. The scene that ensued upon the explosion was most awful. The noise resembled that of a field piece, and instantly the steam enveloped all the after part of the boat. Fifteen persons were killed, five badly wounded, besides some ten or more slightly wounded. There was but one cabin passenger killed, a Mr. Stevens, of Baltimore. Among the killed were the chief and assistant engineers. The Captain was severely hurt. One woman, named Alice Green, lost her four children, two boys and two girls, by the explosion, and she is lying in a hopeless condition. The corner has in his possession the skin stripped like gloves from eight different hands, with portions of the mails attached. They were found scattered about the deck.

## A Caution.

Mr. H. H. Harne, of Hagerstown, accidentally shot two of his sons the other day whilst out gunning, part of the charge (small shot) entering their arms and breasts in different places, but without doing any serious injury to either of them.

Mr. J. D. Paxton and his wife, of Williamsport, Md. were poisoned last week from eating apple-batter, which contained lead extracted from badly glazed crocks, or the venigrist from the kettle in which it was boiled. Mr. Paxton made a narrow escape from death; but his wife is not expected to recover.

Snow fell to the depth of several inches at Cumberland, Md. on Friday; and the weather cleared up cold.

The Boston Slavery Agitation.—The Washington Republic says the citizens of Boston can preserve their own peace and order and will preserve them at all hazards to the last extremity, but if, unfortunately, an exigency should occur in which the aid of the President may be required, it would be given without hesitation, to the full extent of the constitutional power.

The venerable and learned Judge Crane, of Ohio, in a letter to a public meeting at Dayton, in that State, over which he had been invited to preside, maintains the constitutional and binding character of the Fugitive Slave Law, by arguments which defy refutation.

The canvass for and against disunion is actively progressing in Georgia, Alabama, and Mississippi, but the odds seem to be strongly against the nullifiers. In Georgia, much excitement is manifested, and meetings in favor of the Union are numerous and enthusiastic.

The steamer Georgia, from Chicago, with dates to the 26th ult. arrived at New York on Thursday, with 200 passengers and \$800,000 worth of gold dust.

The steamer Cherokee arrived at New York from Chicago on Friday, with \$1,400,000 worth of gold dust.

The whigs of Michigan, at their recent State convention, adopted resolutions in favor of General Winfield Scott for President.

California.—EDWIN BELL, Esq., formerly editor of the Hagerstown Torch Light, writing from San Francisco to a friend in Virginia, says:

"I regret (should this ever reach you) that I cannot give you more encouragement than I shall be expected to give. Sincerely and frankly, I cannot advise you to come here. You may succeed, or you may fail, the failures being ten to one in proportion to the successes. The great mass would be glad to go home, if they had money enough to carry them back. I know you well, and I have a distinct knowledge of things here, and if you wish my advice, will tell you to stay where you are, and be content with your lot."

The Christian Register, published at Boston, says:

"It is the duty of the Christian citizen to refrain from forcible and factious resistance to existing laws. This is his duty as a member of the State, which is an institution, not of man, but of God,—in which order is an essential good, in which the powers that be have a right to bear sway, and in which lawless violence even in a good cause must create tenfold the evil it can avert or remedy. It is his duty to the very cause he has at heart, which can gain ultimate ascendancy only through the force of law, but which loses adherents and makes enemies among the friends of good order, whenever it is urged illegally."

Colored People in Indiana.—In the Indiana Constitutional Convention the committee have reported an article prohibiting the immigration of negroes into the State, and also their right to hold real estate. The convention also voted, by 45 majority, to prohibit negro testimony against white persons, and refused to extend them the right of suffrage by a vote of 124 to 1.

Distinguished Graduates.—The triennial catalogue of Yale College, recently published, shows among the graduates of that institution, 4 Judges of the U. S. Supreme Court, 80 Judges of the Supreme Courts of different States, 2 Secretaries of State, 2 of War, 1 of the Treasury, 1 of the Navy, 1 Postmaster General, 30 United States Senators, 139 Members of House of Representatives, 22 Governors, 18 Lieut. Governors, 8 Secretaries of different States, 4 Ministers and Plenipotentiaries, 3 Chancellors of New York, 4 Bishops, 13 Presidents of Medical Societies, 36 Presidents of Colleges, 105 Professors. Besides these, there are other graduates who have filled distinguished positions, whose titles are not included in the catalogue, as Prof. Tully, Ashbel Smith, of Texas, Dr. S. P. Jarvis, &c.—New Haven Post.

Gov. Dorr.—The bill to restore Thos. W. Dorr to his rights was defeated in the Rhode Island Senate at Greenwich, on Friday—yeas 74, nays 17. This is two votes better than last year.

## BALTIMORE, Nov. 5.

Our city of Baltimore was the scene of another disgraceful riot last night. The members of the New Market Fire Company gave a ball in Logan Hall, Lombard street. While the gentlemen were conveying some of the ladies to the place of amusement, they were assailed with bricks and other missiles by a party in opposition to them. This aggression was resented. A number of the New Market members rallied, and fired muskets into their assailants. One man, named John Michael, was shot dead on the spot; another, named Stephen Norton, was shot through the thigh; and a third, named John (Christopher), received a ball through his leg. Several others were wounded.

## BALTIMORE, Nov. 7.

Distressing Death.—The following are the correct particulars of one of the most distressing deaths which has lately occurred in this city, ushering into a premature grave a young lady of amiable character, and of great promise. It appears that Miss Mary Jane Pink, aged twenty years, and eldest daughter of Mr. Thomas Pink, residing at the bend of Exeter street, between Fayette and Low streets, for several days complained of sudden indisposition, owing to severe pains in her side and general debility, and, retiring to her chamber, applied a number of bricks, amongst other expedients, to alleviate her condition. About seven o'clock on Tuesday morning, one of the bricks which was excessively heated, was applied to her abdomen, having first been enveloped in linen. Her physical condition, much exhausted, she soon reposed in slumber, during which her father entered her room, where all seemed quiet. Shortly after, however, distressing cries were heard in her apartment, when Mr. Pink hastily ascending, discovered his daughter well-nigh asphyxiated in flames. It appears that the brick had ignited the appliances, which finally burst into a flame, when the unfortunate lady threw off the bed covering. She was seized by her agonized parent, who endeavored to pull the burning clothes from her person, but his efforts only served to increase the flames. Observing the impossibility of smothering the destructive element by such means, the daughter rushed to the hydrant in the yard, and threw herself under it, by which means the flames were extinguished, but not until she was most horribly burned. Mrs. Merryman, Cole and Aitken, of Gay street, were soon in attendance, but their professional skill was rendered unavailing by the extent of dreadful injuries. Her sufferings continued for nearly eight hours, when she ceased; and yesterday morning, at four o'clock, she breathed her last. Mr. Pink, in endeavoring to extinguish the fire, burnt his hands very badly indeed, and is now under professional treatment. The distress of the family and relatives, consequent upon this dreadful occurrence, is indescribable. They are suffering intensely from such a deep affliction.

Of the mill and magazine, with the exception of a few pieces of timber, there is not a vestige to be found larger than a man's hand. Stones weighing two tons were thrown to a distance of fifty rods.—Hopkins and Lowland were instantly killed. Walker lived long enough to give an account of the accident, but soon after died.

Bloody Doings among the Fishermen.—We are informed that some brutal scenes took place at the fishery on the beach eastward of Lagnaveen inlet, on Saturday. In the forenoon, John Whitehurst, an old man, for many years belonging to that neighborhood, and following the fishing and oystering business, was attacked by a stout, athletic man, whose name we did not learn, and beaten so badly that he has since died.—And on the night of the same day an affray took place between John Walker and a man by the name of Bonner, in which a third party, Wilkinson by name, took part, seizing a sein and striking Walker with it, killing him on the spot. Wilkinson has fled. Walker, we learn, is from Norfolk county, and had gone to the beach to lay fish. Rumor (or whisky) is said to have been the prime mover of these deeds of blood.—Norfolk Herald, of Wednesday.

Expulsion of Free Negroes.—The citizens of the District of Columbia are somewhat uneasy, it is said, on account of a proposition submitted to the Virginia Reform Convention, for the expulsion of the free negroes. They dread the overwhelming influx of that class, and the addition that would be made to the ten thousand already residing in the District, a majority of whom are idle and worthless.

The new pavement on the Bonaparte, Paris, has been found to answer admirably. It is free from mud in rainy weather, and from dust in dry weather. It consists of a mass of small stones, which are bedded with cold bitumen and oil.

## Destructive Fire in Boston—Railroad Depot Destroyed.

Boston, Nov. 5.—At half past 2 this morning, the Great freight depot of the Boston and Maine Railroad, on Causeway street, was discovered to be on fire, and was totally destroyed. The building was five hundred feet long, of brick. It was valued at \$350,000, and was partially insured.

At the time of the fire the lower part contained the outward freight train, to leave at five o'clock, consisting of 30 cars, laden with cotton, flour, &c. These cars and their contents were totally destroyed. No insurance. The upper part of the depot was occupied by Harrod & Fernald, malapropos dealers, whose loss is estimated at \$50,000. The total loss is estimated at one hundred thousand dollars.

## Another Conflagration at San Francisco.

The steamship Albatross, has arrived with San Francisco dates to September 17. There had been another terrible conflagration in that city, by which one hundred houses were destroyed! Steps, however, were at once taken to clear away the rubbish and erect larger and better buildings in their places. The rainy season was about to set in. The reports from the mines were contradictory, though rather favorable.

Later.—The steamer Crescent City, from Chicago via Kingston, arrived at New York on Wednesday last, with dates from San Francisco to the 5th October. She brings as freight \$300,000 in gold dust.

The late fire at San Francisco destroyed 125 buildings, comprising several squares; loss estimated at \$500,000. Among the buildings destroyed was the Pacific Hotel and the Philadelphia House. The Court House was saved with difficulty.

Terrible accounts, it is stated, have been received at San Francisco from the overland emigrants, who were suffering greatly for want of food, by the cholera, and by attacks of Indians. It is estimated that there are twenty thousand persons yet on the plains beyond the desert. Further subscriptions had been opened in San Francisco for their relief.

On Saturday last there was a great meeting at Geneva, New York, to sustain the Union and the Constitution. It is described as one of the most respectable assemblages ever called out on any occasion. The highly respected veteran, General Joseph G. Swift, presided, assisted by twenty Vice Presidents from Ontario, Seneca, Yates, Wayne, and Cheung counties. A Committee of Safety, auxiliary to that of the city of New York, was appointed. Letters from Senator Dickinson and others were read amid much enthusiasm, and after several powerful and patriotic speeches by gentlemen present, the meeting adjourned with nine cheers for the Constitution and its defenders.

Chicago Nullification Nullified.—We are glad to see that the Council of Chicago have repealed their late law in opposition to the law of Congress. The injury is thus partially healed. We trust others will learn wisdom, and however much they



